

Math

65

C



Comportment of Metallic

1 st Group~ <u>Not precipitated</u> from their solutions by <u>H₂S</u> , <u>NH₄S</u> , or <u>Alkaline Carbonates</u> .	2 ^d Group~ <u>Not precipitated</u> by <u>H₂S</u> . Are <u>precipitated</u> by <u>NH₄S</u> , <u>under</u> <u>certain circum-</u> <u>stances</u> ; and are by <u>Alkaline</u> <u>carbonates</u> .	3 ^d Group~ <u>Not precipitated</u> by <u>S₂H</u> ; but as <u>oxides</u> by <u>NH₄S</u> .
Potassa. Soda. Ammonia. Lithia.	Baryta. Strontia. Lime. Magnesia.	Alumina. Glucina. Chromia. Thorina. Yttria. Ceria Zirconia Titanic Acid. Tantalic Acid.

Oxides with Reagents

4 th Group	5 th Group	6 th Group
Not precipitated from acid solutions by H_2S ; but completely as sulphides by NH_4S .	Completely precipitated from their solutions whether acid, alkaline, or neutral by H_2S . Their sulphides insoluble in alkaline Hydrosulphides.	Completely precipitated from their acid solutions by H_2S ; but not from alkaline. Their sulphides being soluble in alkaline sulphides.
Oxide of Zinc.		Antimony.
Nickel.		Arsenic.
Cobalt.		Iron.
Prot- " Manganese.	Oxide of Lead.	Platinum.
" & Sesq. Iron.	Silver.	Iridium.
" Uranium.	-ides, Mercury.	Gold.
	-ide, Bismuth.	Selenium.
	Cadmium.	Tellurium.
	Copper.	Tungsten.
	Palladium.	Vanadium.
	Osmium.	Molybdenum.
	Sesq. of Rhodium.	

Analysis of

1st Add HCl.

A ~ No precip. denotes absence of { Ag₂O; Hg₂O;
and PbO. ~

B ~ A precipitate ~ Add to this NH₄O ~

a ~ If it dissolves it is Silver. Test this
with { H₂S ~
K₂CrO₃ ~ ruby

b ~ Turns black ~ Hg₂O. { Test with SnCl,
and Cu. (Metallic)

c ~ Undissolved ~ PbO { Test with much water and
heat ~ It should dissolve.
H₂O, SO₃ will give a dense
white precip. of PbO, SO₃

(No precip. with HCl)

2nd Add to (1st) SH. Shake, heat, add a little more ^{to make sure.}

A ~ No precip. Absence of { PbO; AuO₃; PtO₂; Hg₂O;
BiO₃; AsO₃ and AsO₅; SnO;
SnO₂; SbO₃; CdO; CuO; Fe₂O₃ ~

B ~ A precipitate is formed.

a ~ White { caused by free Sulph. } ~ Fe₂O₃ { Test with K₂Cr₂O₇ ~
and NH₄O ~

b ~ Yellow ~ { CdO;
AsO₃;
AsO₅;
SnO₂, } || Add NH₄O, to make it
alkaline sulphide;
and NH₄S, H₂S. ~
It will be either

Solutions

b~ (continued)

x ~ Undissolved ~ CdO ~

B ~ Dissolved ~ either AsO_3 ; AsO_5 or SnO_2 ~

Add NH_4O ~

1st white precip ~ SnO_2 ~

2^d no precip. With H_2S
a precipitate (yellow) is immediately formed for AsO_3 but
after some time by AsO_5 ~

C ~ Orange yellow ~ SbO_3

d ~ Brownish black ~ SnO ~

E ~ Black ~ PbO ; HgO ; BiO_3 ; AuO_3 ; PtO_2 ; CuO .

x Test with SO_3 ~ white precip ~ PbO ~

B ~ KO H_2O ~ yellow. HgO ~ { Test with $SuCl$ and
with cu ~

γ ~ NH_4 H_2O ~ blue ~ CuO ~

δ ~ BiO_3 ~

ε ~ FeO , SO_3 ~ blackish ~ AuO_3 ~

ζ ~ KCl & Alcohol { yellowish
crystalline } ~ PtO_2 ~
precip.

Analysis of

3^d ~ Add NH_4Cl , and then NH_4 ~ finally NH_4S .

A ~ No Precipitate ~ absence of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{FeO}; \text{NiO}; \text{CoO}; \text{MnO}; \\ \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3; \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3; \text{SiO}_3; \text{ZnO} \end{array} \right.$

B ~ A precipitate ~

a. ~ Black ~ Add NH_4

~ Greenish white precip. changing by exposure to the air FeO , Test with K_3CfO_3 ~

β ~ Pale green ~ NiO_3 ~ Add NH_4 ~ a precip. dissolving in H_2O then reprecip. by K_2O , H_2O ~

γ ~ Blue to brownish red ~ CoO ~

b. ~ Flesh color. MnO ~ Test with K_2O , H_2O ~

c. ~ Bluish green ~ Cr_2O_3 ~ Confirm with K_2O , H_2O .

d. ~ White ~ Al_2O_3 ; SiO_3 ; ZnO ~ Add K_2O , H_2O ~

Solutions

4th ~ Add NH_4Cl ^(as before to prevent a precip. of MgO) NH_4ClO_2 and NH_4O

A ~ No precip. Absence of BaO ; SrO ; CaO .

B ~ A precipitate ~ Add CaSO_3 ~

a ~ no precip. after a long time ~ CaO ~

Test with NH_4O , O ~

b ~ very slight precip. after some time SrO ~

c ~ dense heavy white precip. BaO ~ Test with
hydrofluosilicic acid ~

5th ~ Add to (4) Phosphate of Soda. (stir it) ~

A ~ No precip. ~ Absence of MgO ~

B ~ Precipitate MgO ~

6th ~ { Maybe NH_4O ; KO ; or NaO } ~

Add Lime-water ~ Odor ~ and test with A. NH_4O ~

or add Pt-Cl_2 ~

A ~ No precip. ~ NaO ~

B ~ Yellow and crystalline precip. ~ KO ~

Test with I ~

Detection of
in simple substances

II. As O₃ and As O₃ ~

AsO₃ and AsO₃^H ~

AsO₃ { gives yellow color with Ammonio Nitrate of Silver
and green precip. in alkaline sol. with CuO, SO₃.

AsO₅ { gives red color with ammonio-nitrate of Silver.
and bluish green precip in alk. sol. with CuO, SO₃.

II. CO₂, H₂S, and CrO₃ —

CO₂, H₂S, and CrCl₃ —

CO₂ and H₂S { effervesce when }
{ HCl is added } { CO₂ makes a drop of }
 { } { lime-water turbid. }
 { } { H₂S by odor and }
 { } { Lead-paper — }
 { } { }

CrO_3 is known by red or yellow color of solution.

Test by adding H₂S (S liberated)
(and Cr₂O₃ left with green color)

Test orig. sol. with PbO, A or AgO, NO₅ —
which give a yellow color —

III. Acidify with HCl and BaCl — or
if AgCl or HgCl be present, with HCl, NO₃ and add
BaCl, NO₃ —

A. No precipitate

B ~ White precip ~ H₂SO₃ ~

Precip. insol in xs of HCl or HCl, NO₃ →

Detection of

(V continued)

b ~ yellow-white ~ I, Cf₂, Cl, Br or Cy.

Test orig sol with

x ~ Starch ~ blue ~ I

B ~ Fe₂O₃, 3SO₃ (persulphate) ~ Cf₂ ~

y ~ Heating with MnO₂ and H₂O, SO₃
yellow tinge ~ Br ~

δ ~ Fe₂O₃, 3SO₃, and NaO, CO₂ ~

a precip. of Prussian blue ~ Cy ~

ε ~ no indications above ~ Cl ~

VII ~ Acidify with HCl and test with
Turneric paper let the paper dry ~
 If brownish-red ~ Boracic Acid ~

VIII ~ H₂O, NO₅ gives brown stain in a
 concentrated solution of Fe₂O₃ ~

ClO₅ gives yellow tint to H₂O, SO₃ ~

Acids

1. *Hydrochloric acid* (Muriatic acid)

2. *Sulphuric acid* (Oil of vitriol)

3. *Nitric acid* (Spirit of nitre)

4. *Phosphoric acid* (Bone oil)

5. *Carbonic acid* (Gas of life)

6. *Acetic acid* (Vinegar)

7. *Formic acid* (Ant acid)

8. *Uric acid* (Gouty acid)

9. *Lactic acid* (Milk acid)

10. *Malic acid* (Apple acid)

11. *Tartaric acid* (Wine acid)

12. *Benzoic acid* (Stearic acid)

13. *Valeric acid* (Valerian acid)

14. *Caproic acid* (Goat acid)

15. *Stearic acid* (Tallow acid)

Notes of Lectures

begun Mar. 22, 1869, by Prof Hartshorne -

I.

{ In connection with this
Hartshorne's Medical Conspectus,
Part Second -

We treat of the sciences of organic nature; of biology, and Anthropology, at the ^{culmination} initiation of it.

In two late volumes of Spencer he scarcely gets beyond the beginning of Biology. It is the science of living beings opposed to inorganic things.

Anthropology, ^{the whole science} of man in relation to the earth. The earth was planned for man, and hence the interest of geography physical and descriptive; and also of Natural History, for its uses and analogies. Two important points in regard to Botany, 1 plants serve the uses of man - 2 their functions and structure resemble his.

This treatment of ours shall be of comparative biology, so to speak, which means the whole science of life.

Comparative Anatomy includes the study of the organization of other animals with that of man. We cannot go over all the field. General Physiology will most occupy us - mean our great object. General Physiology is the study of the most general relations of

materials, forces, [&] forms, of organized, living beings.

Organic matter defined. (Phy. p. 213)

We cannot omit the idea of purpose in these studies. Spencer has labored to do this, but I cannot. Owen comes out with confidence in it; and the Duke of Argyll in his *Reign of Law* brings out well the idea that every thing has purpose; ^{the fact of adaptation to purpose being as clearly a scientific fact as any other;} but we cannot know the last purpose, or final cause.

Physiology least of all the sciences can leave out the idea of purpose; it presents itself ^{inevitably} in the very method we pursue. Much presents itself to the Chemist that seems not. In many microscopic organisms we cannot perceive the organs.

Organisable and post-organic matter (p. 213)

A German chemist ^{Wöhler} made a sensation ^{about 30 years ago} by announcing that he had made Urea; men thought that they could go on from one thing to another till they should make an animal. ^{"Frankenstein" proceeds on this idea.} Urea is Cyanic acid with ammonia. Some fatty bodies have been

produced by synthesis — 15 or 20 ^{or more} substances, aromatic oils, fatty, &c. Leaving out a crystalline substance (claimed to be nerve matter tho this is never crystalline) no chemist has manufactured the substance of a living tissue. All that is done ends not in imitation of living man, but of the ~~wearing out, dying~~ man. ^{Should they ever make}

Protoplasm
Staple

Plants have excretions, waste, etc. ^{cannot remain & maintain, they cannot endow it with life.}
(See p 214) — If a man were thoroughly dried like a mummy only one tenth would remain. No Chemist can make ^{as well even} the coloring materials of the body. (pp. 215, 16) —

II.

More still about organic matter. One thing to be particularly noticed — the complexity of organic matter is a universal fact; but there are different degrees of complexity. The matter present in monads, (which consist of single cells,) and of in the lowest plants, is less complex than that found in organisms of higher development; and there is a grade running up

^{lower} thro' all plants to the ^{dicotyledonous} trees, and so on thro' ^{lower higher} animals to man. Of all substances human blood is most complex. This view is interesting in connection with the theory of development — a word ^{or idea} not admitted by all. There is no question discussed so much at present as this. This fact of gradation is without refutation, both of the complexity of organizations from the simplest to the highest, and also of the conditions of nature. There was a period of fire and fluid, of lifeless sterility; a period when the matter for our nourishment either of animals or of vegetables existed not on the globe, because there were not in earlier geological times conditions for them. Will not discuss now the two opposite theories — of Agassiz, that every variety of species (as of butterflies with different spots on their wings) was the product of a special and immediate act of creation; — of Spencer, ^{rather (called Darwinian theory)} that after an initiative act of special creation, all varieties are the result of evolution of an inward principle ^{or law} in what existed before. Owen says there is an innate tendency to deviate from the paternal

type. The nearest correct is probably a theory of "orderly creation, ^{in accordance, with} conditions of increasing complexity. When the ^{themselves ordained by creative power,} conditions of nature made the existence of higher beings possible, creation introduced them. ^{ancient notion of the origin of all things from an} The egg is a good type of the extreme theory of evolutive creation.

Owen denies "natural selection" and admits "derivation" - he ought to admit both.

Chemists and geologists have proved the orderly creation with increasing complexity.

Organic Forces — What we mean by force, is a difficult matter to agree upon. The subject as now treated is almost new. If there are any books (doubtless many) which treat of forces as imponderable substances they are out of date.

Heat is a mode of motion or movement, and causes vibrations in the (poorly named) universal ether. All force is a mode of motion, or cause of it. Vide p. 216.

The cause and effect in this case are hardly distinguishable, and in fact are ^{always} not distinguished ^{in terms.}

Causality is present in a secondary sense. We say that heat burns, and that it makes a substance burn.

Nobody means by cause anything but secondary cause. There is an endless chain or series of causes all depending upon the First Cause. This carried the furthest by the Theistic philosophers. A good advocate of this is the Englishman Baden Powell in "The Unity of Worlds," tho his ^{philosophy} ~~theology~~ is in some parts very unsound. Secondary causations are forces. For cosmic forces vide Book p. 217.

III.

In speaking of life-force we must not suppose that every thing taking place in the living body, is a vital phenomenon. Old physicians did not admit that ordinary physical phenomena took place in the body at all; but the idea is not held now. Some even go so far as to say that there are but modifications of ordinary forces and changes of matter; a theory as erroneous as the other. There is much discussion yet about this theory. ^{Vogt, Büchner} Lehmann and Moleschott say the human body is only a natural modification

of form, a crystal as it were. Rounded forms below.

Owen goes almost as far. The reasons in favor of special terms (nerve- and vital-force) are quite strong. Heat has its peculiar properties, so light, electricity, etc. we must have a name for each set of phenomena. If we rule out all the causes common to all nature, in the living body, we shall still have something unaccounted for, tho' all these exist. For instance digestion, suppose we St-Martin's stomach to experiment with, we could with tubes heat, &c, make the same kind of digestion of food. So the heart a pump - a syringe will send the blood thro' the arteries in the same manner. So I have seen a pig pickled, the urine even coming out thro' his skin. Circulation a hydraulic mechanical process - respiration a physico chemical - so of others. Same things take place in plants as in animals. It is a property of organic matter to assume rounded forms; of inorganic, angular and flattened. This is a general distinction, with a few exceptions. Have heard a lecturer in the University

say that there is not a sharp edge in the body; only an approximation to it in a small ^{ligament at upper part of thigh.} ~~organ in the intestines.~~

The growth and change is by rounded cells or microscopic sacks. Ruling out all the cosmic forces, there is something unexplained; this Owen calls "formifac-
~~ation~~" - the construction from a formless liquid of structures going thro' a series of forms. The now generally accepted name of this is vital force. ^{It may hereafter be analysed as or into a "complex of forces."}

Physicians used to think this a substance that existed in organic matter, and so old philosophers, Aristotle called this life substance the soul.

Porter, in his Human Intellect, leans to the theory that there is an identity between life and soul, and would resolve soul into force.

Some even now dispute the theory of vital force. Some are shocked at the idea of classing life with other forces, thinking that a kind of sacredness belongs to it. So have heard people say that thunder is the voice of God, and so deserving more reverence than other phenomena; but this is not a true way of regarding things. All things are the results or manner of God's action, and we ought not to

single out any one thing as really a more solemn action of God than any other. There is no peculiar sacredness to be attached to this force; it is correlated with the others. Faraday has done most to establish this. Grove, another Englishman, was almost the originator.

Thompson, about 1796, used the expression "heat is a mode of motion" in a letter. The fact was not ^{fully} established and proved ^{concerning heat} till Tyndall in our day. That motion can be ^{practically} converted to heat has long been known. Savages know it and practise it in building fires; cabmen in thrashing their hands; blacksmiths in pounding with their hammers - &c.

Heat is converted to light; also to electricity, as in the thermo-electric pile. Chemical force is turned into electricity, instance the battery. Electricity into chemical force, in decomposing H_2O , and in making HCl . This transmutation itself shows their correlation.

Life-force generates the others; in electrical fishes it is either life- or nerve-force that is chang-

ed, and in either case it is conversion: in glowworm
 firstly it changes to light (& without waste - ~~it produces~~ ^{it produces} luminous rays)
 Life force is changed to heat, and conversely. Every

egg must have heat to hatch it: We do not go
 as far as some philosophers. All the other
 forces are converted, and we may originate them
 at will; but not so vital-force. We cannot manufac-
 ture an animal, or renew the vital-force when once
 it has ceased to act entirely, tho' there is no percep-
 tible difference immediately before and after.

John Hunter (Englishman) was struck with this fact
 more than
 fifty years ago. When a man is killed on the battlefield,
 he is all the same perceptibly as before, except a part
 of an inch it may be is changed. What is the differ-
 ence.... Some maintain a theory of spontaneous
 generation; that living things spring into existence
 in purely inorganic matter. An Englishman
 named Crosse first experimented on this question.

Also two Frenchmen; one, Pouche, takes the affirmation.

An overwhelming majority of scientific men
 reject it; but Owen, very much to be wondered at,
 admits it. The opposing maxim "omne vivum
 ex vivo" was given by Harvey who discovered the

circulation of the blood. Bennett of Edinburgh
has assented to the ^{other} theory. Jeffries Wyman

made the experiments described last term,
which disprove the theory. Pasteur kept organic liquid a year by a
without infection - then let it stand & they appeared.
vide "Vital Force" p. 217. — Life force acts ex-

pansively from centres outwards. This is a ven-
ture of my own, suggested by noticing bubbles
first globular and then assuming six sided
forms and others, ^{by mutual compression}. There is a question perhaps
whether heat be not the expansive force, and
life-force the modifying, shaping one.

Suspended in frogs, toads, alligators - etc. Also
the seeds of plants - wheat from the ruins
of Pompeii, long buried, grown. Dr Ham-
mond has thrown out the idea that if we knew
how to live rightly we might live on forever;
but forgetting the law of nature — the trees that
live four thousand years die in their time.

"Lifetemperature" (a good term) is necessary
to keep fibrin a liquid, just as heat keeps wa-
ter so.

IV.

There two ways of looking at life force; first the common sense view. How do we know that an animal is living? Suppose that an artist should make a counterfeit, really perfect, of a plant for example. We might not distinguish at first but set them aside together for a week. One would be just the same, the other changed - fallen leaves, new buds, etc - No life without change, external and internal. Enamel of teeth does not change, and is the only part of the body that does not.

If we could have a microscope that magnified a thousand times more than the thousand times they do magnify, we might see growth ^{formation} as we do the hands of a watch in movement. "In the midst of life we are in death" true of us physically. The seven year notion is quite a mistake - some parts change more some less frequently. Life ascends to its height and then descends, has its wax and wane. Prof Cope has an idea that every species ^{of life} has a certain limited time to exist on the globe, with a law like that for

individuals. All life impulses are in time exhausted. Every thing that goes up must come down. Second - the philosopher's way.

One of Herbert Spencer's definitions of life, "the continuous adjustment of internal conditions to external conditions". He thinks this not quite adequate, (but the other has too many jawbreakers) - I think life is evolution in identity - Individual unity in progressive mutation. Evolution is the extending from simple organs out into special developments; it is not altogether peculiar to living beings; the globe is evolved from a molten mass and vapor; "identity" cannot with propriety ^{at least in a similar sense} be applied to a globe. There is great plausibility in the arguments holding that vital force is the result of many forces combined.

Those that maintain the ^{exclusively} teleological theory, say there must be divine power in what works for a purpose; so there is a sacredness in life-force.

If we can resolve life-force into a complexity of others, it will be no less wonderful, and philosoph-

ical to admit it. There is nothing in the power of selection and formation in the body that resembles ^{the limitations of} human skill. The working of this is shown in the processes of making Chromos, carpets, &c. Everything of the material world may be known before vitality is fully understood. There always was a simpler form preceding a high one. It is probable that a similar idea to that of the heavenly motions will be reached in regard to the forces and particles of animated beings; ^{the converse as to purpose in astronomy & geonomy.} See p. 218-19-20.

The liquids are not all of them present in all animals. Human blood most important of all, yet most difficult to understand. There are no nuclei in the red corpuscles of man. No corpusculated blood except in vertebrates.

Human blood 10 or 20 times as complex as that of a worm. Oviparous animals have oval corpuscles in the blood. The serum left from coagulated blood is clear, containing albumen, salts, water. In some clots of healthy vigorous blood you may stick a knife and throw them across the room, some will hardly hold together.

Living blood will coagulate around little fibres. You can quicken boiling by putting little sticks etc in the bottom of a vessel. Blood will sometimes crystallize ^{a number of days after death.} There is about 15-20 lbs of blood in an adult. After bleeding, not a great difference in quantity in the blood vessels, for water and other fluids of the system flow in as blood flows out; it is likely to be thinned in quality. Never found to contain pure gelatin. More fibrin in arterial blood. If air gets in to the arteries, with blood, life is lost.

V.

Diameter of red corpuscles $\frac{1}{300}$ of an inch; of white $\frac{1}{500}$. A point of interest in the diameters is the comparison of human with other blood by adepts.

The development of blood is an obscure subject.

vide p 220 - It is formed like tissues from primary cells; and that too before there are any heart and blood cells - first blood, then lacunae or cavities, afterwards blood vessels, and last of all

organs in the body, the heart. There are no primary cells after birth. Most physiologists think the colorless corpuscles originate in the chyle and are the young red ones, so to speak. This not established.

Gray after having killed some slight horses in the course of his experiments, thinks the spleen manufactures corpuscles when there are too few, and absorbs them when too many. I think this hardly probable. Some parts of the

body would exist some little time in a state of pseudovitality, without blood. The total blood never escapes from its cells; it is in a closed system; it never meets all the organs. P. 221.—

When a person faints never allow him to be kept upright; lay him down. A physiologist in bleeding a patient once made him faint; he took him up by the heels and so poured blood into the head. In ^{drowning} ~~dropsy~~ what kills is the arrest of oxidation of the blood. Blood will not flow without oxygen. Compare Hooker Phys-

in the chyle. The lymph goes into the blood thro' the thoracic duct also, except ^{that from} the head

where it ^{differs} presses into a vein. It presses thro' glands like the mesenteric. By "assimilation" fluids are made nearer like the tissues which they are to supply. The thymus and thyroid glands are not as large in adults as in infancy. The latter is swelled in the disease known in Switzerland and elsewhere as goitre.

There is something in the nature of the substances entering into living forms that gives a tendency to the rounded shape. Graham found that when a thin membrane was placed between two fluids, the salts passed thro' much quicker than albumen and its class. Those that pass thro' easily will crystallize; those substances like albumen which have least diffusing power differ most from crystalloids.

Herbert Spencer says that all colloids are more complicated than crystalloids. If so we must think the atoms are larger, and this may partly explain the difficulties of diffusion. Matter germinal, formed, and effete. P. 222. (Beale's theory) -

VI.

See p. 222. I think cells sometimes actually spring up in life-matter entirely free from other cells. Bubbles nearly always take a six-sided or polygonal form like cells. Afterwards other changes are effected and not always by compression, by formation, etc. Suppose many contiguous chambers to have the sides knocked out, we would have a tube; and if there were at the same time compression of the walls, fibres and filaments, not all tubes from rows of cells. I saw in the case of a hospital patient - a new formation of an artery formed in a clot, without cells, for a quarter inch in length. Spermatozoa were once thought to be animalcules, but are quickly moving cells. The power of cells to select, is a wonder for which no explanation has been given. A parallel is seen in chemical affinity. These are called ultimate facts, why O & H will not unite, Si & H - &c - For rest see p. 224-5-6.

VII.

Mostly in book pp. 226-7-8. Nobody has ^{urged} ~~observed~~ ^{definite existence} the connective tissue corpuscles but Virchow. The fibrous tissue is so strong that in powerful, sudden action of the muscles bone is broken, not torn. A skater by a sudden movement snapped his kneecap in two. If the bone be removed or injured, but the periosteum remain there new bone formed more surely. A Philadelphian discovered the little muscle in the corner of the eye called tensor tarsi, which is in action in weeping. Fat is not a solid mass but really a liquid, mostly oil in cells.

It gives beauty of contour - makes the difference in the consumptive, and in beauty between us and the fairer sex. The pain called pleurisy is caused by dragging or adhesion of the membranes composing the pleura upon each other making stitches of pain. In running the liver moving up and down drags or excites the peritoneum, causing sharp pain. The remedy of leaning over greatly changes position of the organs. The arachnoid (middle membrane of those enclosing the brain) is so thin

On
Tissues -

that it has been disputed if it be a membrane,
thinnest in the body. —

XIII.

The term "glandular" is a doubtful one — all glands are alike, however in having a multitude of peculiar cells; sometimes a little depression or pocket covered with cells, called a follicle. They may be folded up, or rounded out, in grape clusters, tangles, &c.

Glands act upon fluids taken from the blood, or upon blood itself, passing them thro' them.

The parenchymatous tissue is like packing tissue in its functions. ^{in lungs, etc.} Only one kind of muscular was known before the microscope. The fibrils under the microscope look like strings of beads, and have been called muscle-cells; they are now called sarcons elements. (Meat.)

Experiments have proved that muscles do not change bulk in contracting. When the white fibre is touched, it moves more slowly, longer, and less suddenly, than the red. The heart tho' of voluntary or red muscle tissue is altogether involuntary; — perhaps this is because it is

necessary to have at the head of life-works a muscle that gives a quick response to the nerves or other excitement. So in action or emotion the heart pumps at once. The white tissue is in other places, as arteries, ducts, stomach, always to promote some slow continuous action, called peristaltic; this is a wavelike action, similar to that seen in a horse's neck when wallowing. Some ^{few} other muscles not fully voluntary as in throat, and those that express emotion in the face.

Gray nerve tissue is always in cells or vesicles, white in tubes. Gray is active, white like wires to batteries. You will not find them on ~~the~~ inspection, regular tubes, like strings more, & some as large as a lead pencil. They become hard by the hardening of fluid in them.

The study of morphology is very beautiful, and now very prominent. John Warner of Pottsville has given a very mathematical treatment of it, though ^{not the first.} If we suppose matter wolff & Goethe first discerned it.

Kaleidoscopic. Top

in form of lines or surfaces, it is held that we might by setting it in motion, produce all the various forms. The relations of forms of

every variety are capable of mathematical expression. Pythagoras gave an equation

for symmetrical beauty of forms, called the "Golden Section"; If an object be divided into

two unequal parts, the whole must have the same proportion to the greater part, as the greater part has to the less. The operation

of forces in the germs of plants as they begin to grow is in spiral curves, often in many spirals;

The spiral circles of trees are thought to be to each other as the series 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13 &c (each time adding the two last figures to make the next). An equation

is even given for the curve of an egg.

Warner says Goethe has the honor of founding the science of morphology, or beginning of it. He discovered the principle that all the parts of the

plant are modifications of the same forms. the stamens pistils &c are the same with petals and leaves. Herbert Spencer credits him with indepen-

dent discovery, but says Wolff preceded him.

IX & X.

Reading from Mr Cosh, typical forms and Special Ends in Creation. Order and purpose in creation familiar to the ancients.

Plato thought that ideas had been in the mind of God from eternity, by and according to which all things are worked out. He recognized the $\gamma\upsilon\gamma\alpha\varsigma$ and the $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$. He thinks the former is well shown in Astronomy, and the latter better in Physiology. The Greeks embodied their ideas of beauty and order in the word $\kappa\omicron\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$, as also the Latins in *Mundus*.

Faraday came nearest right in his expression for "laws" that ~~they are~~ lines of force. I wish we could use other terms to express truth without confusion, and forgot the word Law.

In vertebrates there are only five digits on a limb, only seven vertebrae in neck. Mr Cosh treats of "the geometry of nature" as a beautiful subject.

1872, P. 47 next.

Homology treats of the organs which are the same and have like ~~relation~~ in different animals. Analogous are those organs which are like in form or use but do not correspond in relation to the typical skeleton.

Read from Clark's "Mind in Nature" on morphology. an egg is bi-polar - albuminous and germinal. All animals bi-lateral in form ^{Weyman adds, with antero-posterior symmetry also.} originally. In some the form changes as the ~~flat~~ fish whose eye traverses even the other tissues, &c.

From Herbert Spencer. The shaping of the vertebrate skeleton has been a subject of much discussion among transcendental Physiologists.

When an elongated mass of material is transversely strained it is subjected to a variety of forces. The ^{lowest} form of animals (fish and snake) promote locomotion by a series of transverse movements, alternation of convexity and concavity. The effect of this is to divide into segments.

The lancelet, lowest of vertebrates, has a vertebral column less subdivided - The vertebral

column, which at first was a continuous rod, is disjointed much as a stick of sealing wax would be by bending back and forth.

From McCosh, the general order pervading nature is itself a final cause. He indicates the idea of a final cause very carefully and conclusively.

Agassiz bases his knowledge wholly on science and observation of nature, independent of all men and books, and without asking questions of any but nature: and on such basis ^{found the} doctrine of Creative power and special adaptations ^{of organisms} to nature. There are three modes of study ^{gradations of contemporary} with reference to types, ~~stages~~ of their growth (Embryology), succession in geological ages. Comparison of these shows them remarkably parallel. The products of physical agents are always the same; of organized beings present differences.

See Note Book & § 6.

Argument against the theory of "spontaneous" or "natural" as opposed to creative evolution.

XI.

The theory of upward aspiration as spoken of and caricatured by Prof. Ebell, is ~~not~~ the European theory, but just now is hardly held by any one; it was the theory of Lamarck, and is the extreme opposite of Agassiz's.

Darwin (Charles M.A.) in the first page of his Origin of Species, quotes Whewell: Bridgewater Treatise; "But with regard to the material world, we can at least go as far as this — we can perceive that events are brought about not by isolated interpositions of Divine power, exerted in each particular case, but by the establishment of general laws." Bacon: Advancement of Learning; "Let no man out of a weak conceit of sobriety, or an ill applied moderation, think or maintain, that a man can search too far or be too well studied in the book of God's word, or in the book of God's works; divinity or philosophy; but rather let men endeavor an endless progress or proficiencie in both."

Butler: Analogy of R.R. "The only distinct meaning of the word 'natural' is statute, fixed, or settled; since what is natural as such requires and presupposes

an intelligent agent to render it so, i.e. to effect it continually or at stated times, as what is super-natural or miraculous does to affect it ^{for} "once".

This should seem sufficiently orthodox, and be taken to mitigate somewhat the charges against Darwin. But his own words further on are more open to objection.

He says (Page 398) "Nothing at first can appear more difficult to believe than that the more complex organs and instincts should have been perfected, not by means superior to, tho' analogous with human reason, but by the accumulation of innumerable slight variations, each good for the individual possessor." Yet this difficulty not real if we admit "that gradations in the perfection of any organ or instinct, which we may consider, either do now exist or could have existed, each good of its kind, - that all organs and instincts are, in ever so slight a degree, variable, and lastly, that there is a struggle for existence leading to the preservation of each profitable deviation of structure or instinct."

Darwinism is to be charged with more or less discouraging a belief in the Creative

power of God. — The first fact he advances — a tendency to spontaneous variation; especially under domestication (a special example the pigeon). 2. Accumulation of slight variations by natural selection, 3. the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence. —

He says that Species are not immutable — that natural selection has been the main but not exclusive means of production and variation — Thus far, I think, it is and will be allowed by scientific men generally within twenty years. Prof. Cope believes it fully. But D. suggests continually much more. He only treats ^{in full detail} of variation of species, but passes ^{inferentially to} over that of types as if they had been varied in similar manner — which there is ^{not enough} ~~nothing~~ yet to prove. The existence of rudimentary organs is a strong argument for Darwinism. There are exceptions to the maxim (of Lamarck) *natura non facit saltum* — e.g. often in Chemistry. Darwin is constantly speaking of "a powerful agent in nature ^{that} ready to act and select" &c. by which he

avoids coming out like Agassiz with the idea of the omnipresent God, which to an unprejudiced mind his argument leads to. vide Or. of Sp. p. 407 seq. 169-al.

Baden Powell: The Unity of Worlds. The introduction of new species was a regular, not a casual not a solitary occurrence, - it is part of a series. Series implies regularity - if series regular the links must be so. "Hence it is the attribute of Divine truth to be one and the same forever, it is no disparagement to that invariableness that natural theology should be progressively changing in the aspect and character of its evidence, with the improvement and advances of those sciences upon which it is founded; and thus leading us to more enlarged and worthy conceptions of the Infinite and Supreme Intelligence - - - Thus to shrink from any investigation because it may seem to disparage hitherto accepted ideas, or to unsettle old convictions, is a mere mark of weakness and timidity which is inconsistent with the resolute pursuit of truth, and can end in nothing but endangering the very cause we seek

to serve, and yielding up the vantage ground to the opponents." Ed. p 476 — Pre-ordained succession of organic forms.
Owen's theory, of ~~ordained~~ derivation, pre-ordained succession of organic forms. Natural science has come to be limited in the application of the term very much to the three divisions called the Statics or — Structure, Classification, Distribution. There is a vast realm besides, of the Dynamics.

Agassiz on Classification — The divisions of animals according to branch, class, order &c not merely artificial — devices — they are based upon the natural, primitive relations of animal life; but translations into human language of the thoughts of the Creator.

Aristotle made the division, ζῷα ἑνάρια and ζῷα ἀνάρια. Linnaeus had six classes Mammalia, Aves, Amphibia, Pisces, Insecta, Vermes.

Cuvier was first to report, in 1812, to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, as result of his investigations, four ^{divisions} classes, Vertebrata, Mollusca, Articulata, Radiata; which he called "embranchements" or branches.

Lamarck had Invertebrata, including "Apallota" and "Sensitive" animal, and Vertebrata, including

"Intelligent" animals. "To say that neither Infusoria, nor Polypi, nor Radiata, nor Gunicata, nor Worms, feel, is certainly a very erroneous assertion". . . . "Modern investigations have shown that most of them have a nervous system, and many even organs of the senses". p 315.

Chernberg discovered the properties of Infusoria. His classification presents many new views; (p 319); and there are many others. Owen has 1 Province - Vertebrata = Myelencephala. 2 Prov. Articulata = Homogangliata. 3 Prov. Mollusca. Sub. Prov. Radiaria. Sub. Prov. Entozoa. Sub. Prov. Infusoria.

Owen, "the man who inspired every student who knew him with an ardent love for science, and with admiration for his teacher; that man will never be forgotten" &c p 337 - "Man is considered, in this system, not only as the key of the whole animal kingdom, but also as the standard measure of the organization of animals." p 339.

Something taking in the idea that man is the standard of appreciation of all animal structures. But all attempts to apply it have proved failures. 340 -

"Archetype" is a word introduced by Haeckel.
He says that all other vertebral columns but
man's are ^{relative} degenerations. (deprivations or short-stoppings)

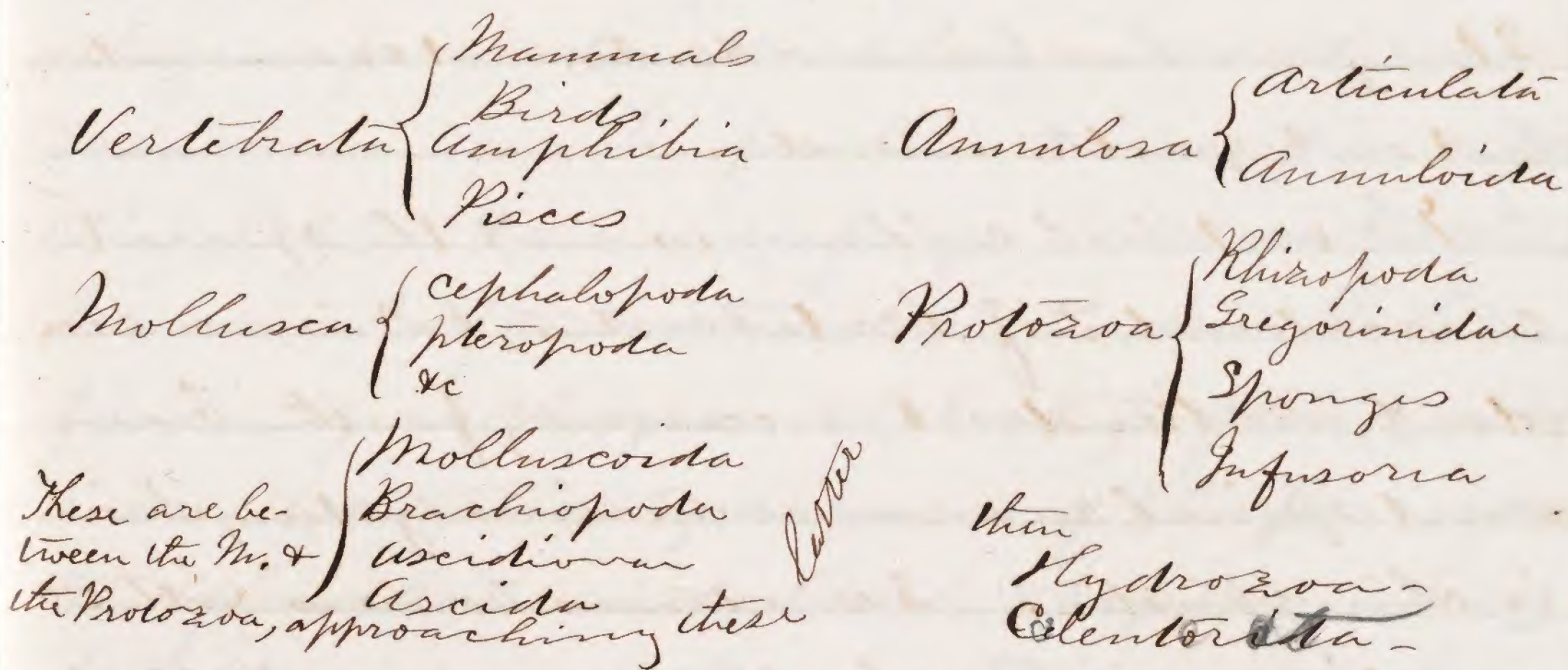
XII.

Von Baer has done most to explain the ^{general} similarity
of all animals in their embryology. His theory
has been perverted into the idea that man passes
thro all the conditions of fish, reptile, bird, mammal, &c;
but it is true that some parts of growth are some-
what alike, and more so the nearer the beginning or
first stages of development. Man does not pass
thro these conditions - his embryo never has gills or
fins. Baer's classification is according to the
manner of evolution -

Peripheric --- Evolutio radiata (proceeding from a centre)
Massive --- " contorta. (reminiscent of phyllotaxis)
Longitudinal -- " geminal (arranged along a line or axis)
Doubly Symmetrical " bi-geminal (" on the two sides & above & below)

Huxley especially values the idea of gradation.
He is a Darwinian as far as Darwin himself goes - not
to extremes. He has great central divisions from

which others branch out.



Comparison of forms is most easily followed in the skeleton - this belongs only to the vertebrate animals. There is a little piece of bone in the cuttle-fish; and in the slug a hard bit - but these can not be called skeletons.

There is difference in the composition of bones, in the proportion of earthy and animal matter.

There is least mineral matter in those of fishes, and most in those of birds; more in salt water fishes than in fresh water, (because these need to be lighter). The porpoise (not a fish) has more, like man, &c. Frogs have more animal matter than fatter land animals.

Serpents also have much in their bones.

Sturgeon has bone on outside; and so armadillo, but not quite inside.

The vertebral column is not the special characteristic of vertebrates, but is an accident, or attendant, necessary for the brain and spinal marrow, or nervous system, which is characteristic. Sometimes bone is without sometimes within the other organs. Bullocks have bone in the heart; turkey leg-muscles contain them. Kangaroos have ossified marsupial sacs. These are the classes of skeletons.

- 1 Dermo-skeleton for surface
- 2 Neuro- " " nerve centres
- 3 Splanchno- " " internal organs
- 4 Sclero- " " tendons, ligaments, &c.

The ancient ganoid fishes had harder cases than the sturgeon. Only two species left; one in the Nile, and the lepidostreus in the Ohio. In no species are the bones a primary formation; always for and from something else. Their mineral constituents are

in albumen, milk, blood. Sometimes they are formed in cartilage, sometimes in membrane. In fishes bones grow all thro' life. Some of frogs' bones and others have a shaft between two ends. In human frame growth goes on till fifteen; and even after this by means of the periosteum. No growth in adults but repair. Most fish bones are spongy in the interior; heavy and sluggish animals have solid bones.

All bones are first solid and then become hollow afterwards. The bones become hollow for lightness and strength (as the straw). The osseous tissue in active animals and birds is more firm but less in quantity.

The ends are more spongy than the middle. The enormous beak of the hornbill is really a large air cell, very light. In all flying birds the air is warm and lighter than the exterior.

The Apteryx of New Zealand and the Penguin have not hollow bones. There are not many cavities in bones of mammals; tho'

some-as the sinuses, which in other animals than man are sometimes quite large-in bees they extend into the horns-in the Elephant and the owl they give a wise, intelligent look not deserved by their brain. The sclerotic coat of the eye in man is a membrane, in the turtle it is cartilaginous, in many fishes bone.

The lancelet (*Amphioxus*) never has any bones. All lung breathing vertebrates have.-(The structure and names of the "ideal skeleton" of Owen omitted, except the ^{neuropophyses} centrum & the ribs are the pleurapophyses.) Owen in walking one day met a skull and was struck with the idea that it was a vertebra. Macleise pushes not the vertebral structure so far as Owen does.

The limbs are as much archetypal as the back-bone. Man is the archetypal vertebrate animal. Wyman regards limb-bones as leguminant in origin in embryonic development. There are four segments in the skull of vertebrates. In the fish they are proportionately larger and divided in more pieces-much head with little brain. They have premaxillary bones, we not. They do not always have teeth on the maxillary bones;

down even in the throat. Sword fish - saw fish -
 Their vertebrae are biconcave. Instead of limbs,
 four fins in pairs, - pectoral, ventral. The head
 is large to overcome resistance of the water - grows
 ever - brain does not grow - mouth not only opens
 and shuts, but jaws protruded and retracted
 upon each other - Swallowing, breathing - gill-
 covers = opercula. Fishes have been called
 arrested tadpoles - this is not correct in any
 sense. They have a larger hyoid bone and
 it is more important than ours - the whole
 form is more compact - in tail, the process-
 es bend down and grow thinner - no basin
 near the tail (or pelvis) - the pectoral fin
 is slightly revolved when moved - it is the propel-
 ler, as also the tail - sometimes the fins are separated
 into many finger-like parts having nerves like
 feelers. Some fishes leap - one kind climbs trees
 after insects (in S. A.) - in flying fish the fins are
 spread out and prolonged - the ventral fins
 are to keep the body in position or balance.

XIII.

In most fishes the connection between the spine and the skull is made by ^{a single} ~~two~~ condyle - (a condyle is a process to connect one bone with another, a general term) but some have two, as we do. -

The Batrachians have two, also - but have no ribs - the haemapophyses not present in the abdomen, tho' they are in the tail.

The scapular arch belongs to the head in the fish, but in batrachians it is separate as in us.

In fish there are spines above and below - dermo-neural and dermo-haemal, for supports to skin, fins, tail, &c - batrachians have them not.

The lepidosiren, most like reptiles, have them (the ^{amphibian} are found in Africa, and have limbs.) There are reptiles that do not have limbs developed, as the syren in the marshes. The digits never exceed five in air or lung breathing animals - the farther complexity that sometimes occurs is not multiplication but variation of the five. All batrachians have at first a fish like form. Some

unlike frogs and toads have gills all thro' life, and are called *Perennibranchiae*. All acquire lungs, even when they retain gills - so they are above fishes. Their tails and fins do not "drop off" as sometimes said, but are absorbed - in those that keep gills, the tail is retained and they become ossified. *Batrachia* have rudimentary ribs (*Pleurapophyses*). There are some in warm climates (the *Celestiae*) that have the form of serpents. Serpents (*Ophidia*) have one condyle - jaws, like those of the fish, have much motion, all the pieces being so connected as to separate from each other - *Boa constrictor* has, as it were, six jaws. In poisonous serpents the superior maxillary bones are supported by lacrimal bones - very small in us and called *angular* - none have more than two fangs, some but one; each of these has a tube with a gland at its base - the poison is pressed out by muscular action. The connection of their vertebrae is by ball and socket joints (in fish hinged).

or biconcave arrangement) - the socket is on the anterior part of the centrum, and the ball projects from the posterior part of the centrum following. They have no breast bone - plenty of ribs - no sacrum - no scapular arch - no limbs, except two slender rudimentary ones behind. Some have regarded the serpents as degraded from a higher type; but Owen does not admit this. It out-climbs the monkey, out-leaps the jerboa, out-swims the fish, catches birds on the wing, lifts up its food to eat it, &c, &c, - two hundred vertebrae and upwards, - all joints fashioned to sustain vertical pressure - they will twist only side wise unless broken or dislocated - bones of the skull several overlapping each other in a strong and elastic manner. They are fitted for their position as much as the cell, or the centipede.

XIV.

There is a gradual progress in passing from ophidian to lacertian forms. Those ophidians which have fixed jaws (less moveable i.e.) more nearly resemble the lizards.

Snake-lizards, is a term applied to one family. One kind of lizard flies - its wings pend from prolonged ribs, and not the legs, as those of the flying squirrel - some little ones in Asia that suggested "dragons" to the ancients.

Crocodiles have two bones to support the head - the first called the atlas, because the head turns on it - the second, the axis. They differ in the number and arrangement of their bones. Cuvier thought they held a kind of intermediate place between mammals, birds and fishes. Their forms are fitted for amphibious life, but they are most at home in the water - short limbs prevent movement on the land in rapidity - the overlapping of the ribs of the neck make progress in

water easier, but prevent their turning quickly on land.

The turtles and tortoises have portable dwelling - a modification of the vertebrate skeleton - Carapace and plastron, roof and floor, is all some have - The marine are called Chelonians; freshwater, Emydians; land, Testudinians; mud, tryons. In salt or pond horny plates. Only vertebrae in these are in the neck and tail. Whole skeleton of those in the water is lighter, and the head larger. Carapace generally of 8 pieces - ^{in centre} of one series symmetrical in middle, and two of unsymmetrical for the sides. Plastrum of nine pieces - Even say this is all from varied backbone. Of land ones the head can be drawn in - The limbs are very prone - the humerus is bent almost into the shape of an S - there are two carpi, one of 4 bones, the other of 5. The femur is much bent too, and shorter. In our tarsus there are seven bones; in tortoises a row of two bones and then five, of which one is incom-

plete. Of those in the sea the limbs are flattened. In all the bones are solid.

There is not an abrupt transition to birds. Aquatic birds, like penguins, have flat feet like the reptiles - all lay egglike tortoise ^{& have toothless hornlike bills} - all differ in having warm blood. All their bones are hard and of ivory whiteness - bones of the limbs receive air thro' the nasal organs. Nearly all the lines of junction in skull bones are obliterated - those few which disappear in us, are left in birds - their upper jaw moves. There is a general tendency to coalesce in the bones. In most birds of flight the centrum is united to the upper arch - and several vertebrae are joined in one bone - breast greatly developed - ossification of the tendons of some of the muscles - scapula long and slender - there is a bone called the coracoid, which is in us only a process, - the clavicle joins its fellow and the sternum and the coracoid, for

strength. There is in the pelvis no union of the two halves, as in the human advantage that it yields readily for the hard shell of the egg. The humerus is light but strong - the keel of the sternum is hollowed for lightness and the wind-pipe bends into it. In the wild swan there are 28 vertebrae, of which 23 are in the neck. In all mammals, giraffe or whale or any other, there are 7 vertebrae in the neck; this has but two exceptions, the sloth and manatus. The neck of the swan bends both in and out. The breadth of sternum relates to the power of flight. There is most variety in flying powers in the swimming birds - they have a keel for the same use as a boat does - Bones of the wing are not so much developed as might appear - the wings depend on quills which have nothing to do with a skeleton, but are epidermoid like teeth and nails. The scapula is long and flat -

some flyers have it to the farthest rib.

There is a small bone in birds of prey between clavicle and coracoid - humerus is short in some - not always proportioned to the flying power - the ulna is always stronger than the radius - both are long and slender - the bones of the hand are long and slender - fixed in a state of pronation - make no flexes as ours - fingers³ less and of different use - The large quill feathers are called primaries and attached to the ulna; secondaries, to the humerus; scapularies, to the scapula - others are spinous - In the pelvis (we have in infancy three bones on each side) ~~three~~ ^{at first, but grow into} bones, not connected on front. The femur is straight - has two condyles, and unites with both tibia and fibula. There is a ridge on the lower part that stretches a ligament making a spring joint. The spur is from the skin - most birds have four toes - ostrich has two. The parts of the toe differ in number, sometimes there are five, sometimes two.

Entire form has special reference to flight. The trunk is oval, large end forward; the spine is long and firm, in the neck very flexible. Centre of gravity comes under the wings. Birds of prey take a horizontal position; woodpeckers an oblique. — Prospects and difficulties for flying machines —

XV.

Skeletons of ^mmammals vary greatly for adaptation to various conditions of life, in water as whale, amphibious as seal, subterraneous as mole, in air as bat, &c — Limbs vary most of all the parts. In marine mammals they are much like fins.

In ungulata the one or more digits have all the regular joints, but they are encased in the hoof.

In unguiticulata the limbs are larger; toes are free, and armed with claws; these are confined to the upper surface. In the mole the bones of the arm are large and strong, as also the hand; the posterior limbs are quite slender. No animal has so powerful limbs in proportion as the mole.

In man the posterior limbs take all the locomotion. All mammals have two condyles, but so have the batrachia. Whales have more than three joints to the fingers - all others three.

In whale there is no twisting of the neck.

In some sea animals the seven bones of the carpus are all in one. All mammals have ribs. The first rib in the whale is very broad and joins the sternum; the others do not. The segments of backbone in hinder part are are very strong; there is no sacrum.

The course of the whale is modified by the pectoral limbs, as fishes by fins - the digits make a kind of paddle. The highest part of the skull is taken by the blow holes - the mouth full of plates.

The dugong, manatee, &c have the jaws bent down in front. The mammary glands of the dugong are on the breast, and the fore limbs, tho' clumsy arms, are so accommodated as to hold the young up to nurse, as a woman; this at a distance might suggest mermaids.

Seals have hind limbs while whales have not.

They have something of a hand; the hind limbs bend backward; all the bones are represented in them. The walrus has power of supporting itself up from the ground. In the walrus & seal the digits are bound together by a web of skin. The contrast between seal and horse very great - in the latter limbs remarkable - best time four miles in $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. Space between teeth Owen thinks made expressly for the bit. Has fifty three vertebrae, eight pairs of ribs, - the ulna and radius are confluent. The 2^d & 4th metacarpal bones are consolidated in the canon bone; the middle finger forms the foot, whence they are called solipedes. The tibia is the chief bone of the hind leg; one we still with three phalanges. Of all other mammals, the rhinoceros has greatest similarity to the horse, considerably more than the camel has. There are bones of extinct species of horses, on which there were ~~two~~ and even three toes (mentioned in Owen's last book). The transition between horse rhinoceros & which seems abrupt, is thus gradually traced.

The rhinoceros has 3 toes - enormous strength. Owen make the distinction

Artiodactyls	even toed beasts
&	&
Perissodactyls	odd toed beasts.

No food more removed from flesh than grass. All hoofed animals are herbivorous; teeth, limbs, neck, &c, all adapted. The ox, hog, hippopotamus, are artiodactyls.

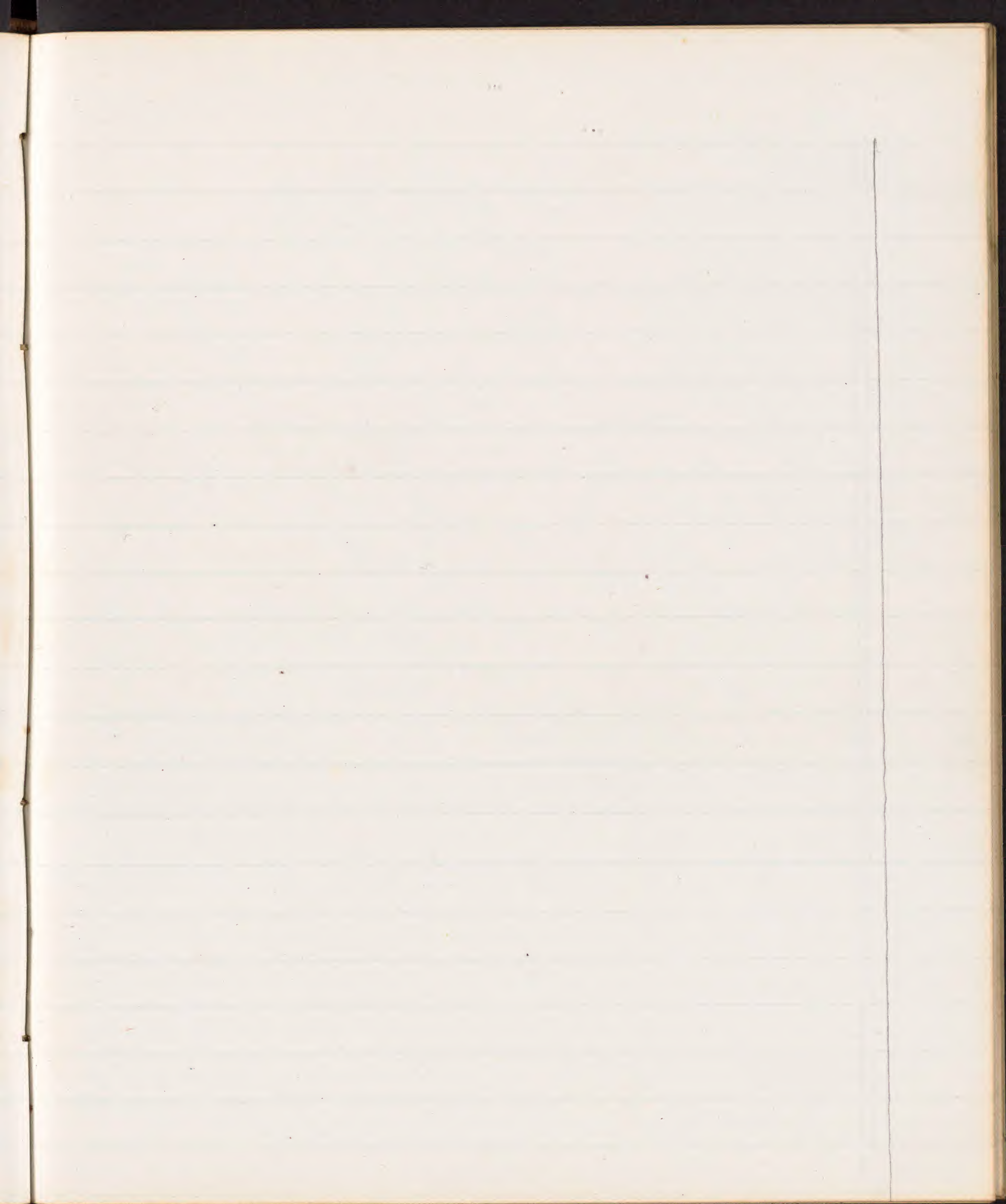
There is no clavicle in any ungulate, nor power of rotating fore limb, as we. In the ox there are two rudimentary hoofs above the others; in hog the same, almost on a level, and in hippopotamus, these are on the same level and nearly equal with the others.

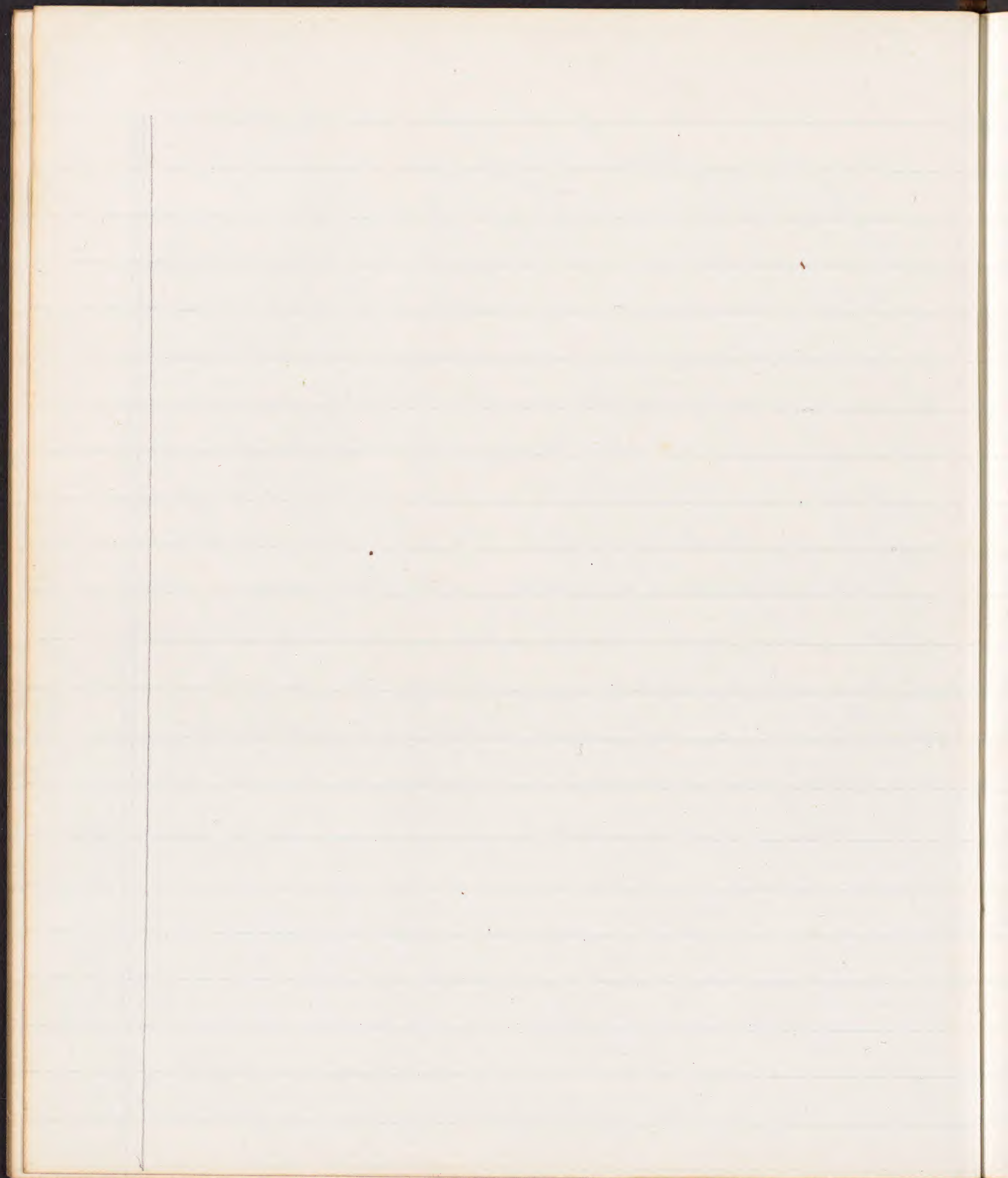
The giraffe has 50 vertebrae, Camel 48, man 24 (or 29 at largest ^{stature}).

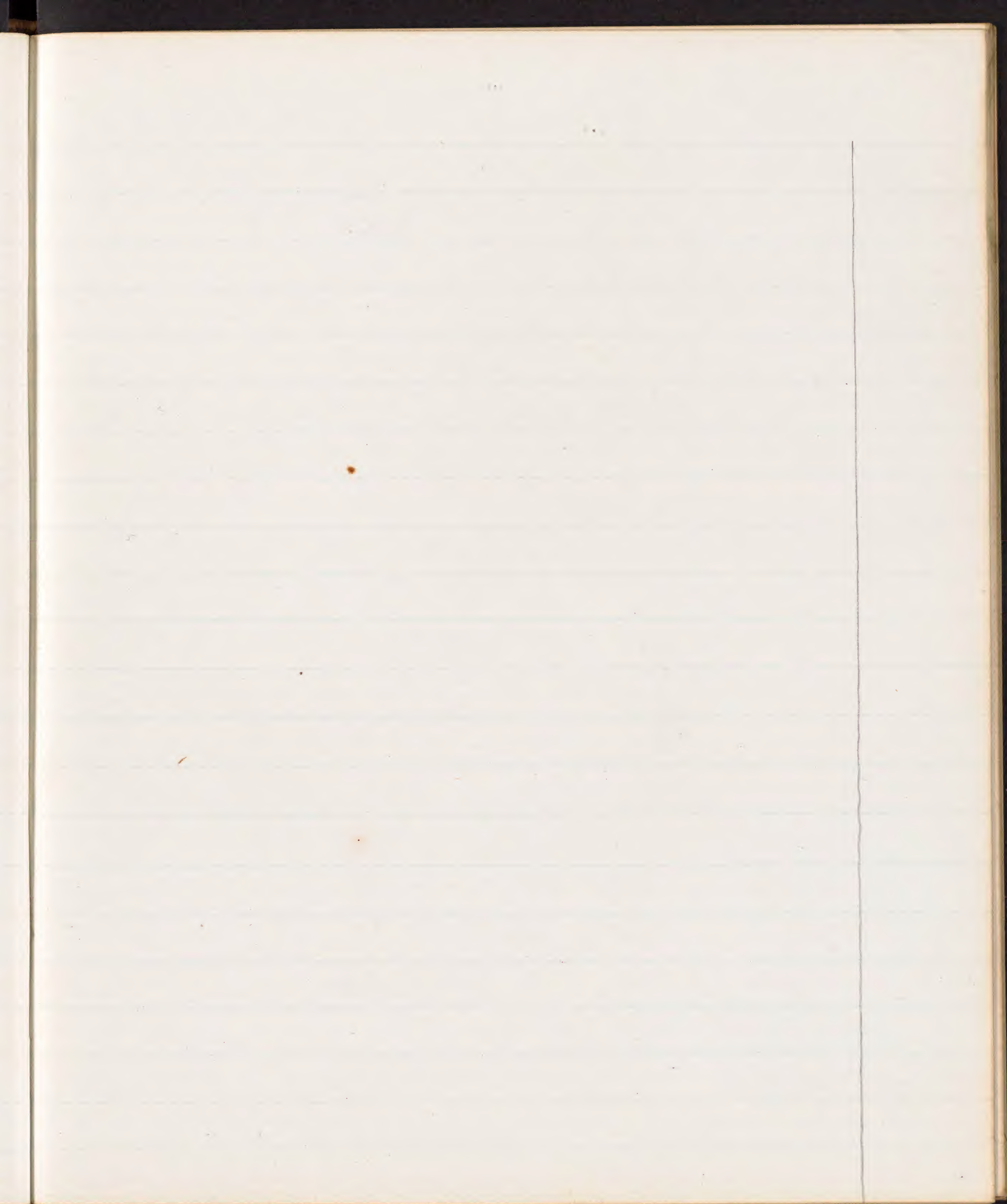
Next, see Owen on Skeleton Teeth -

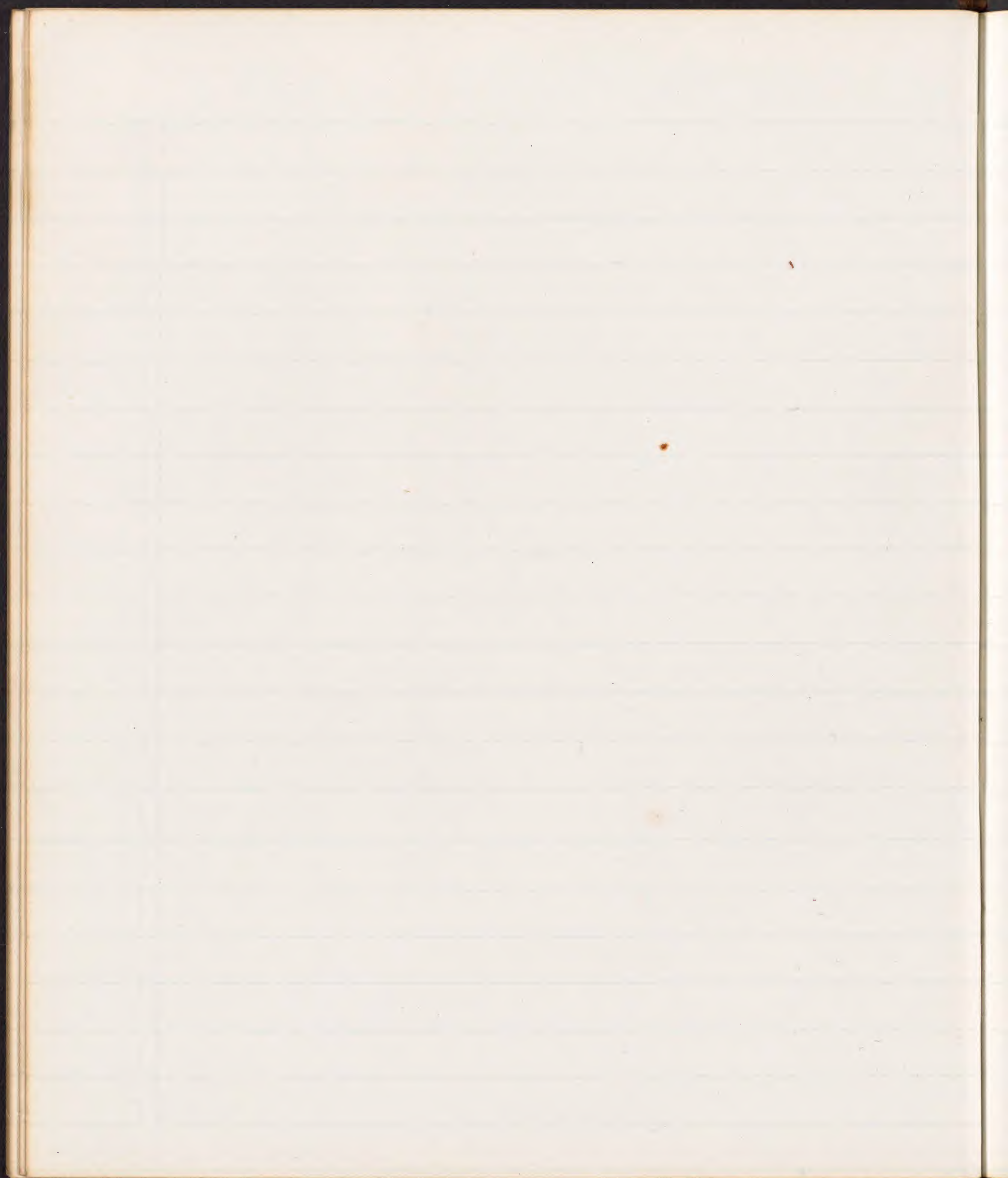
& Huxley on Man's Place in Nature

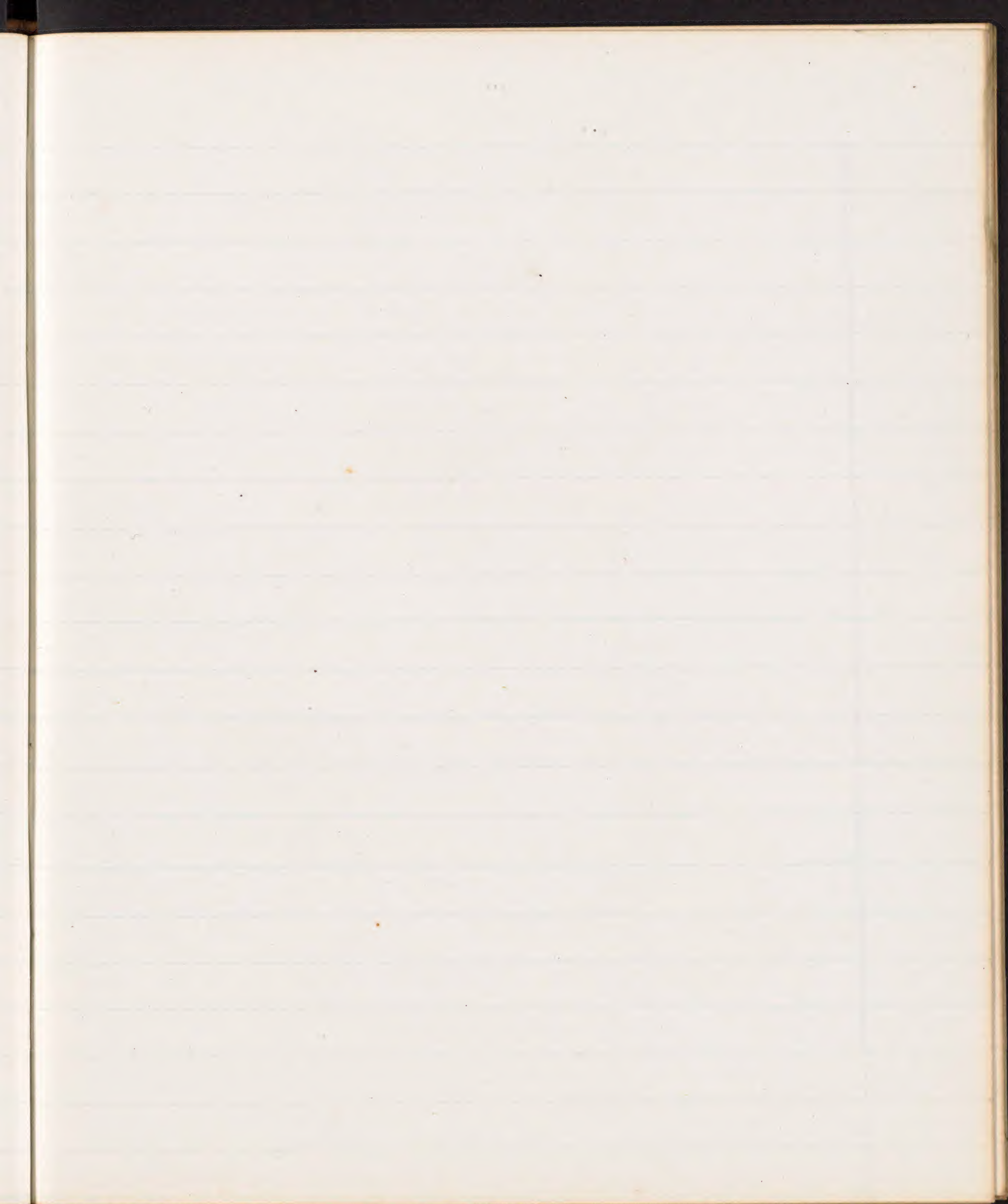
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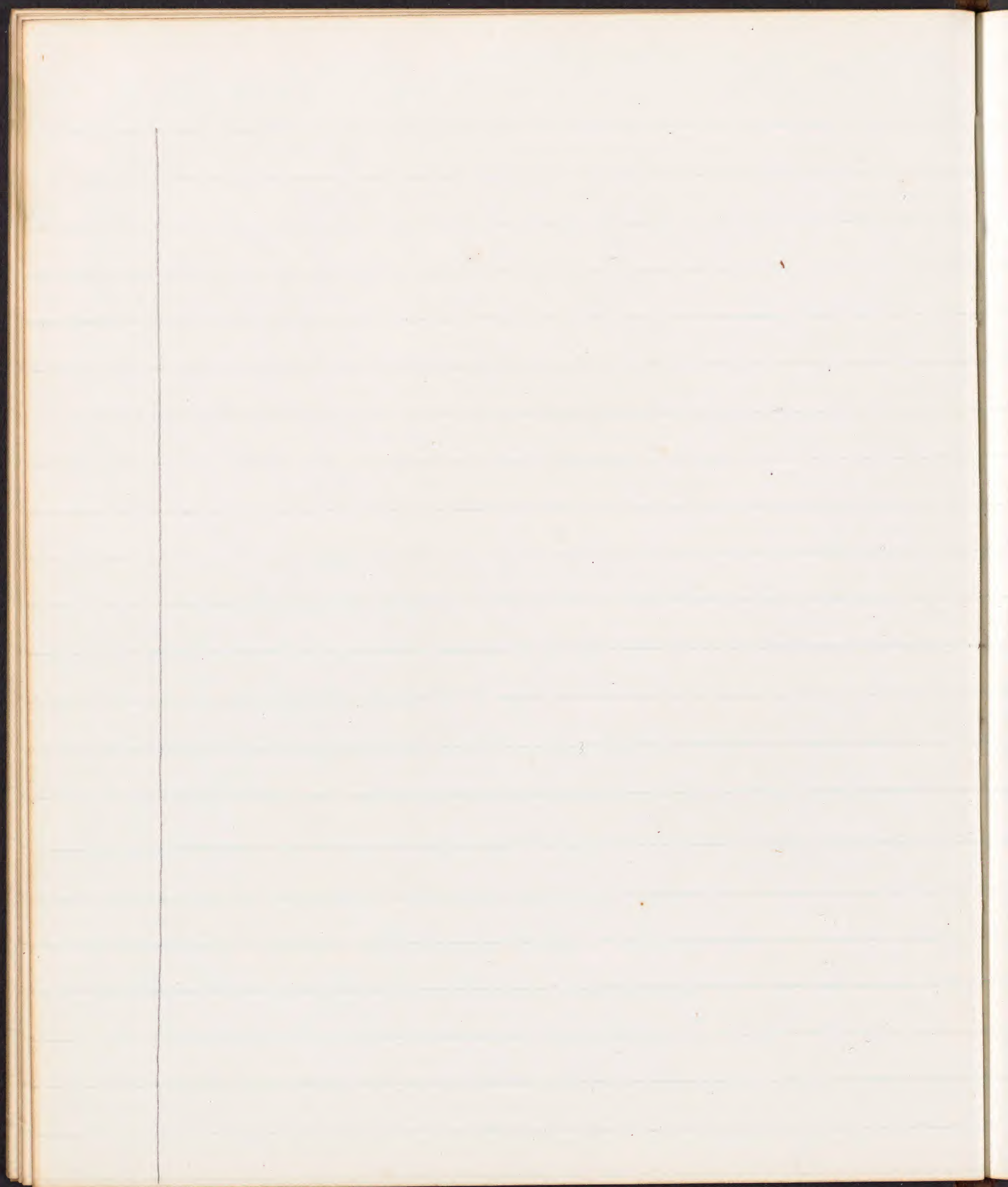


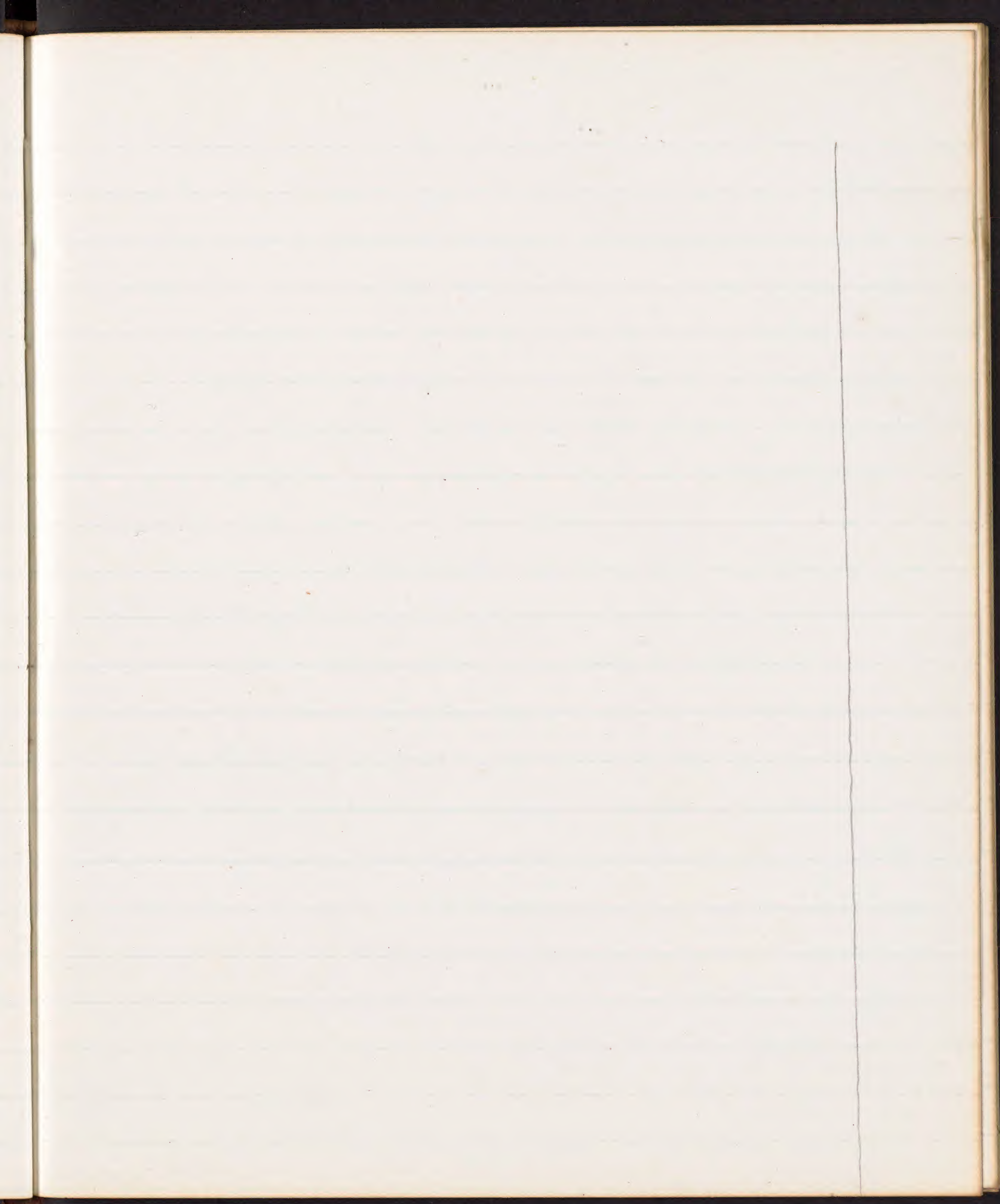


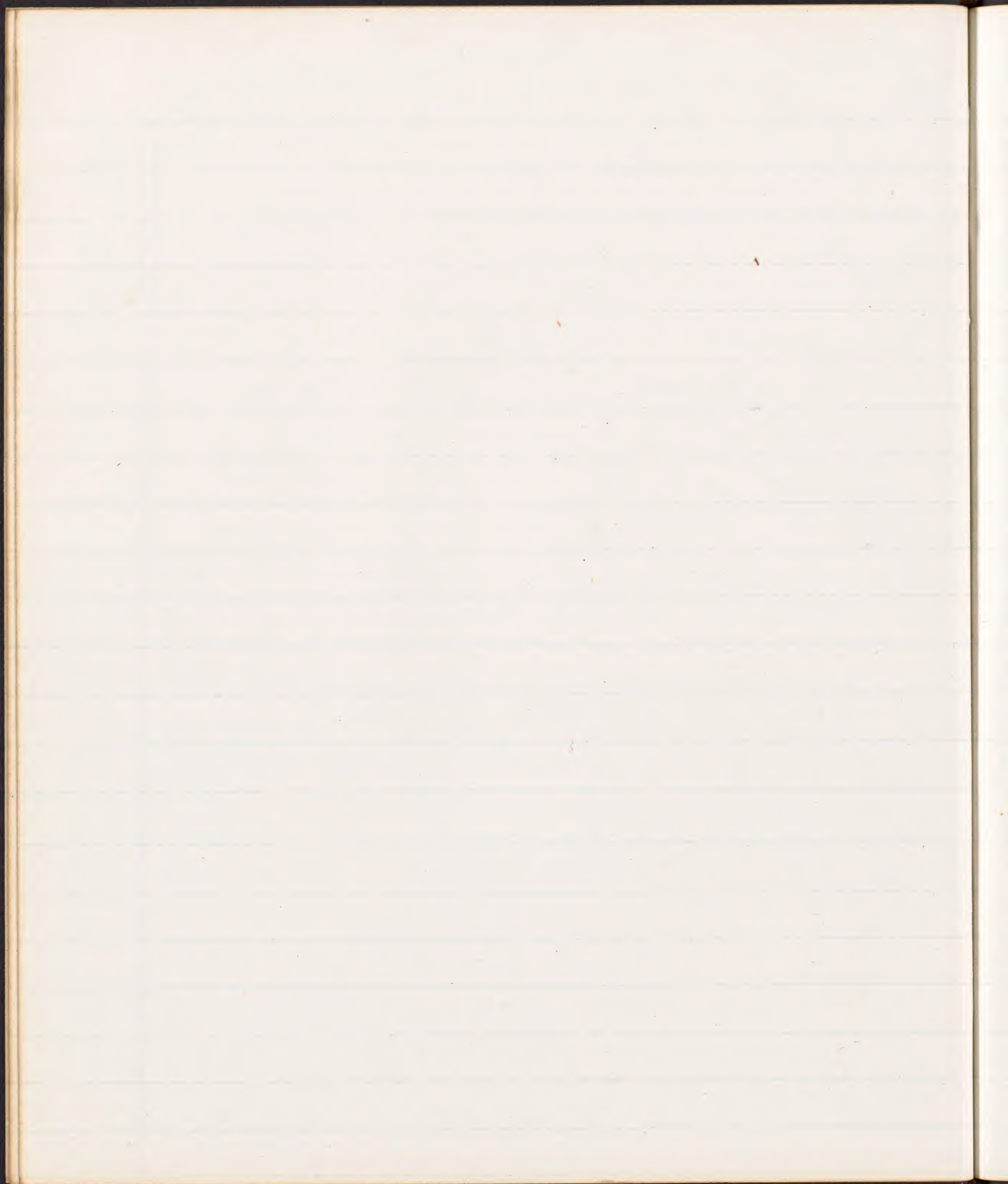


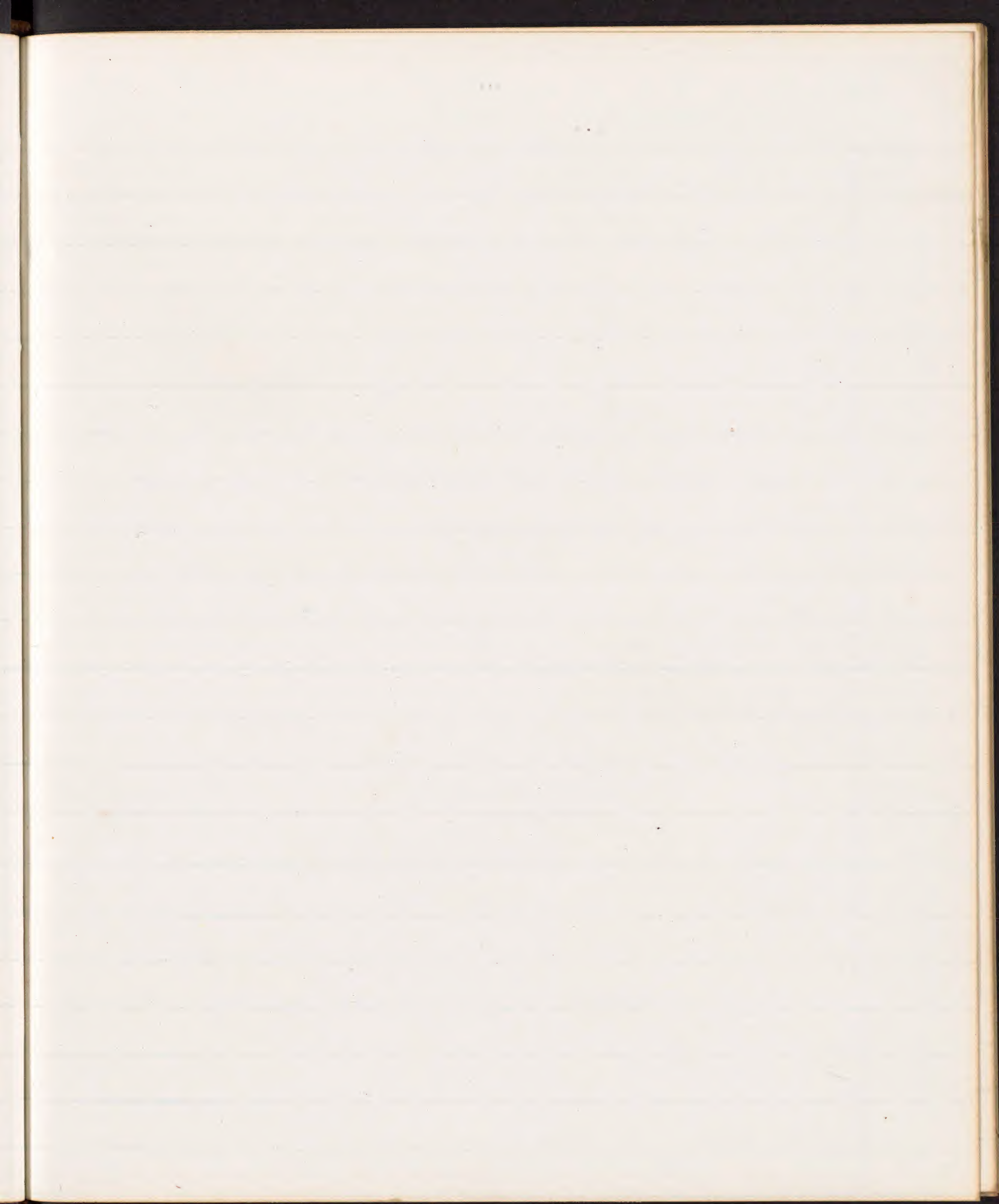


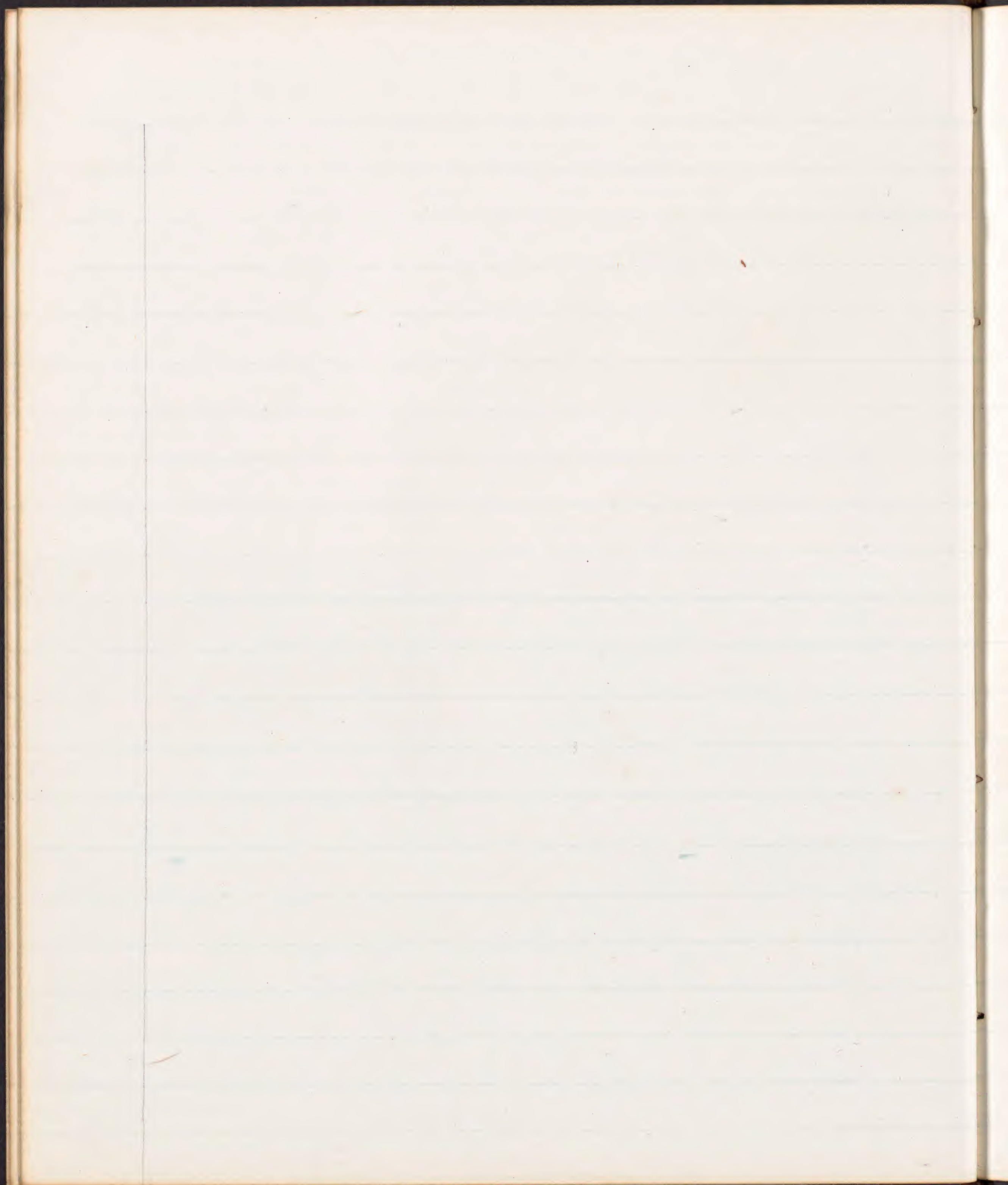


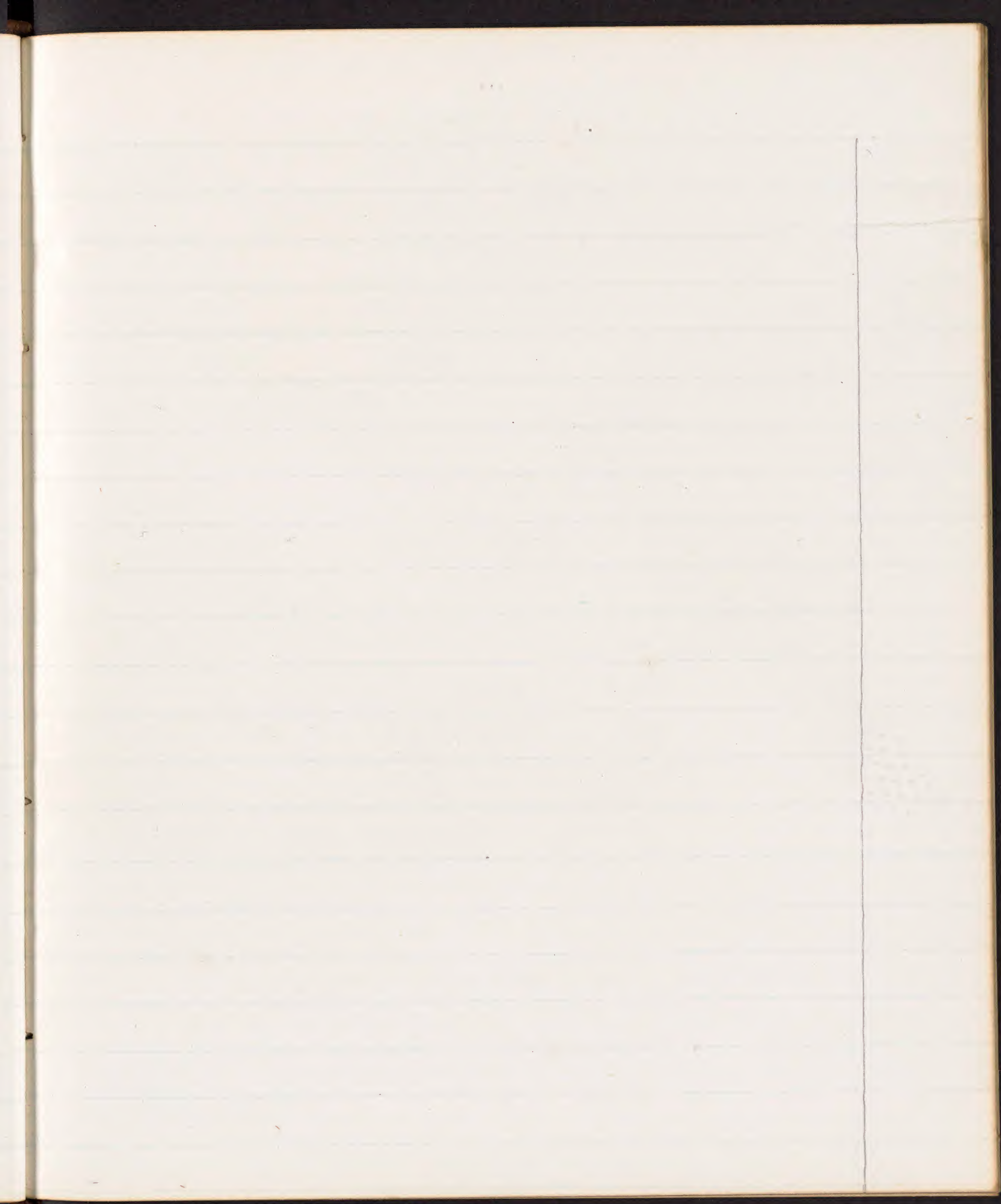


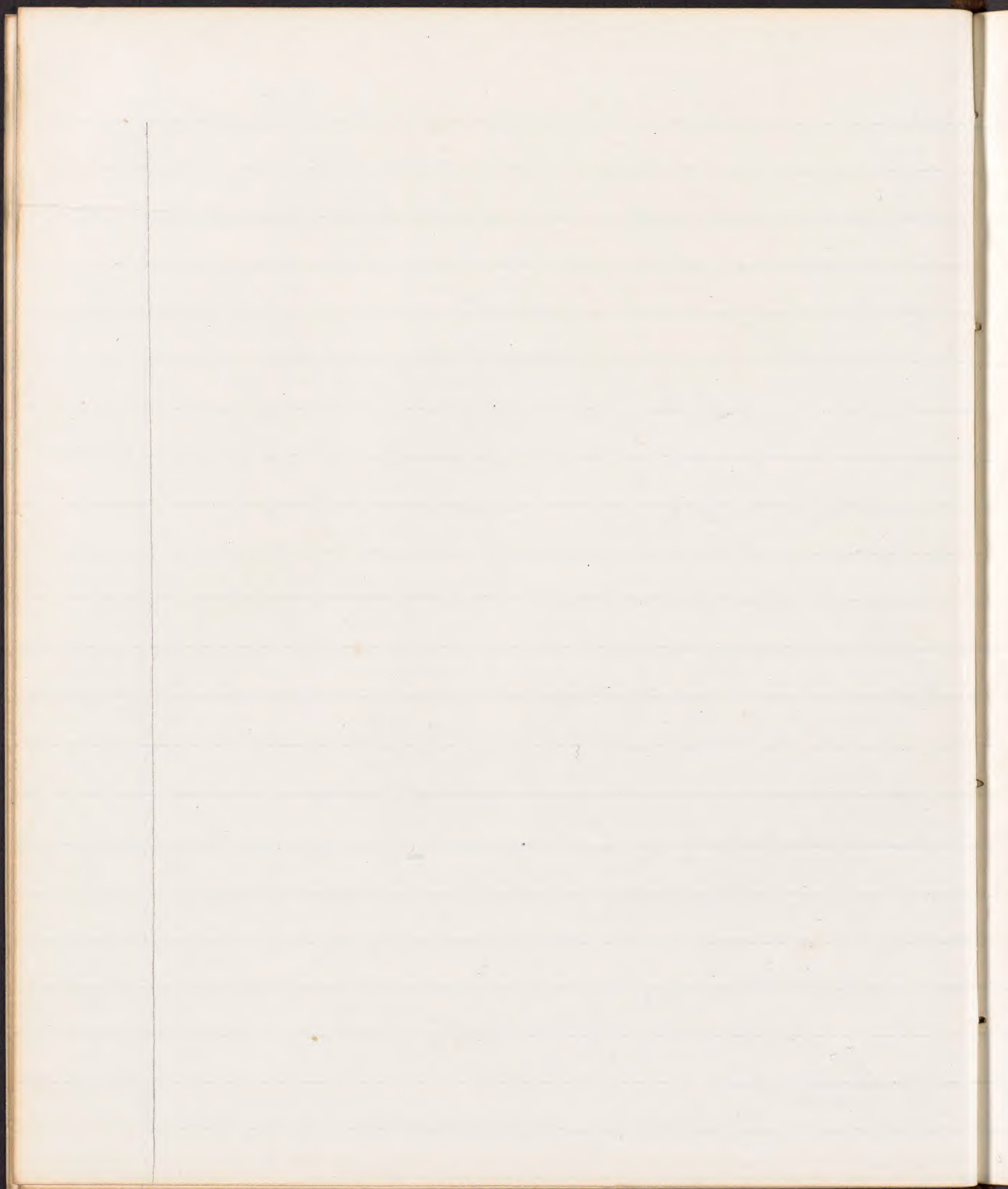


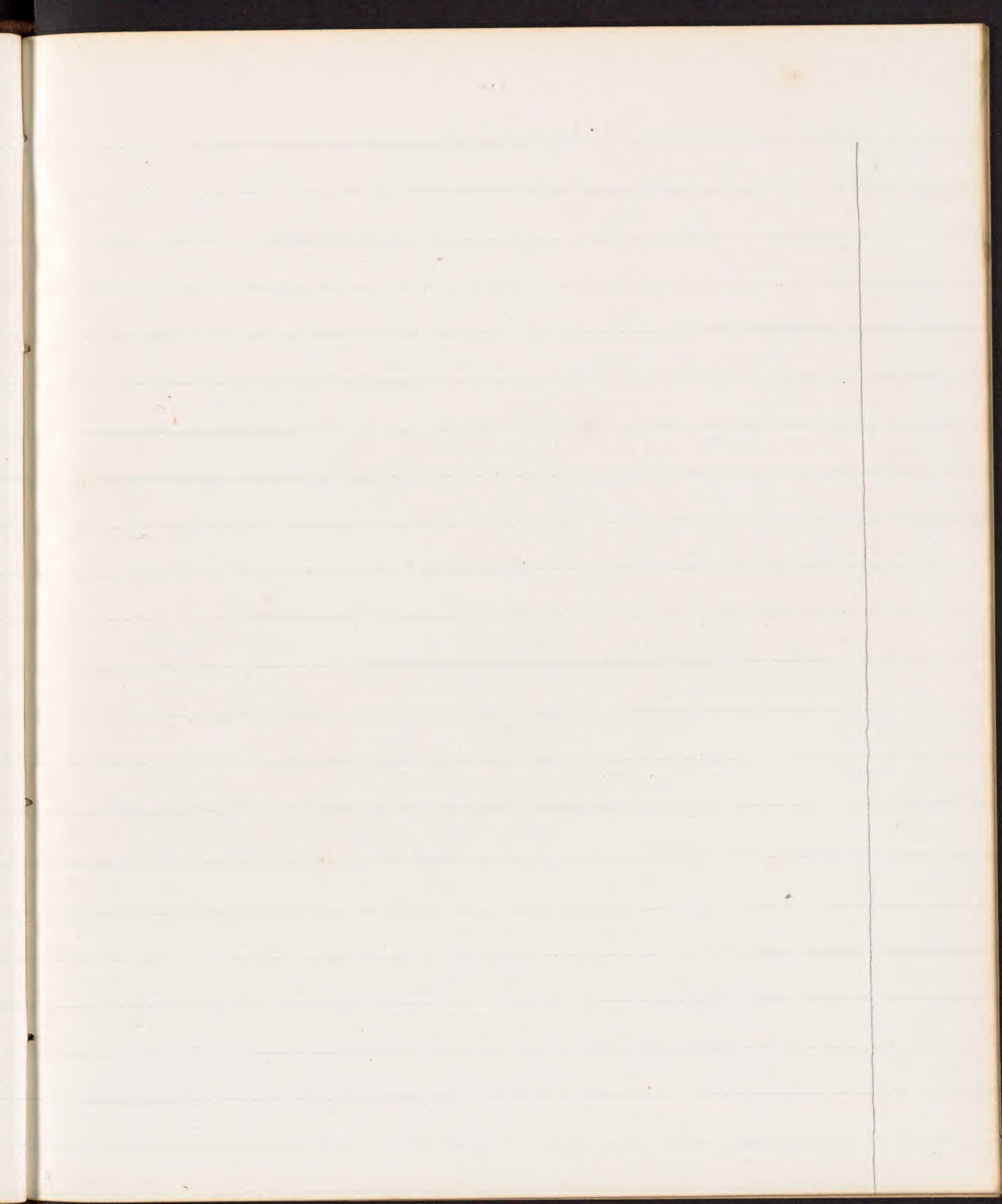


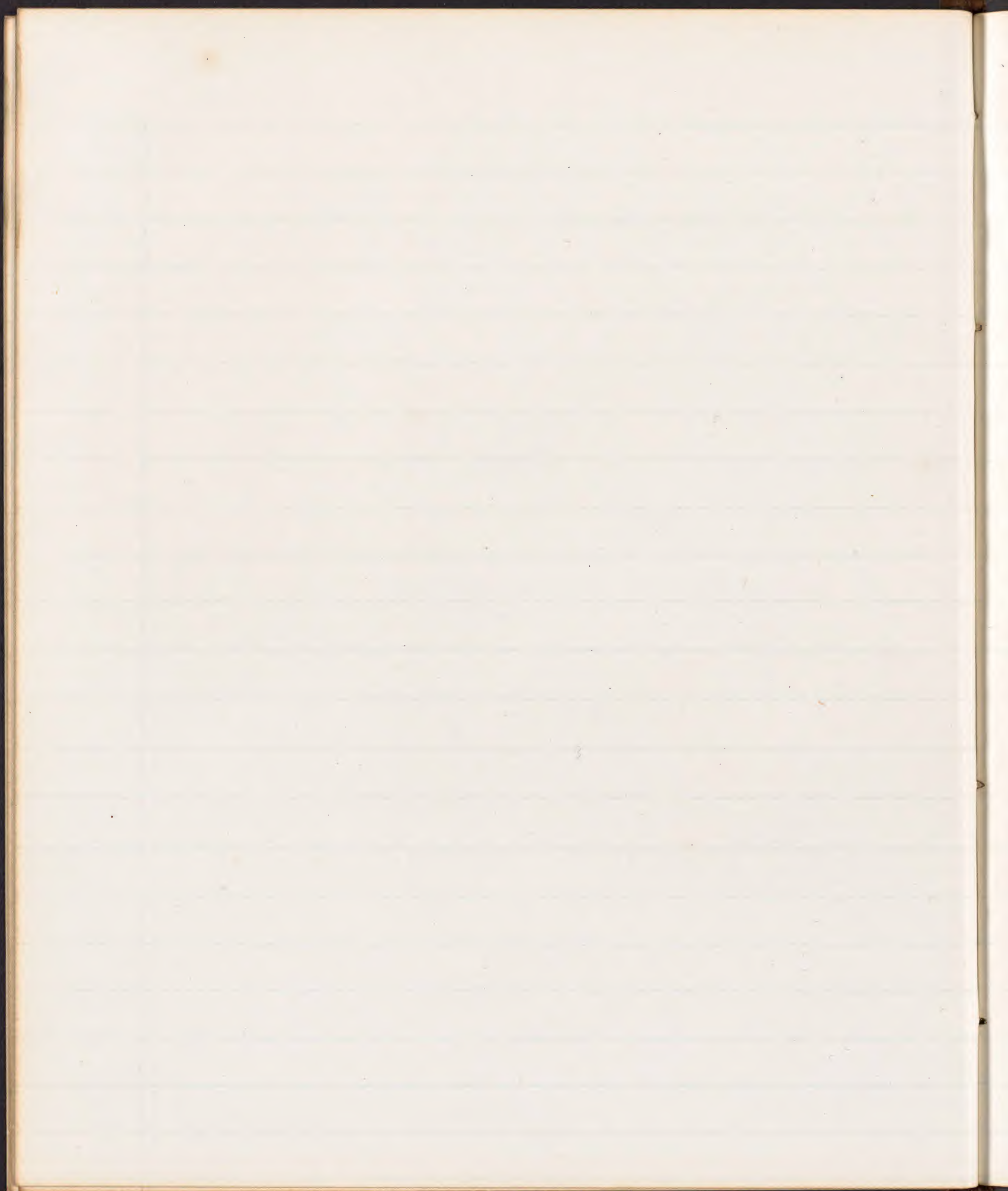


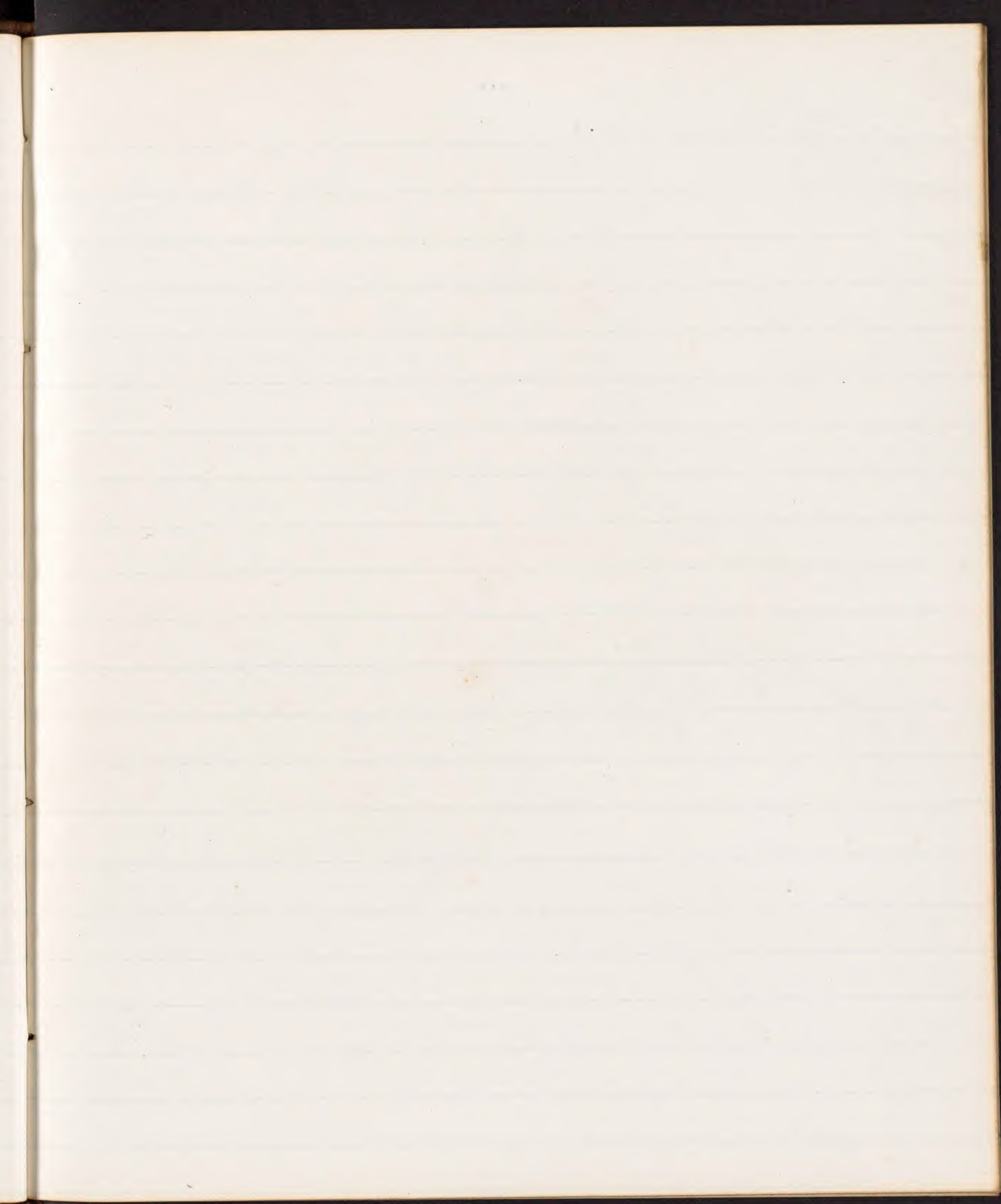


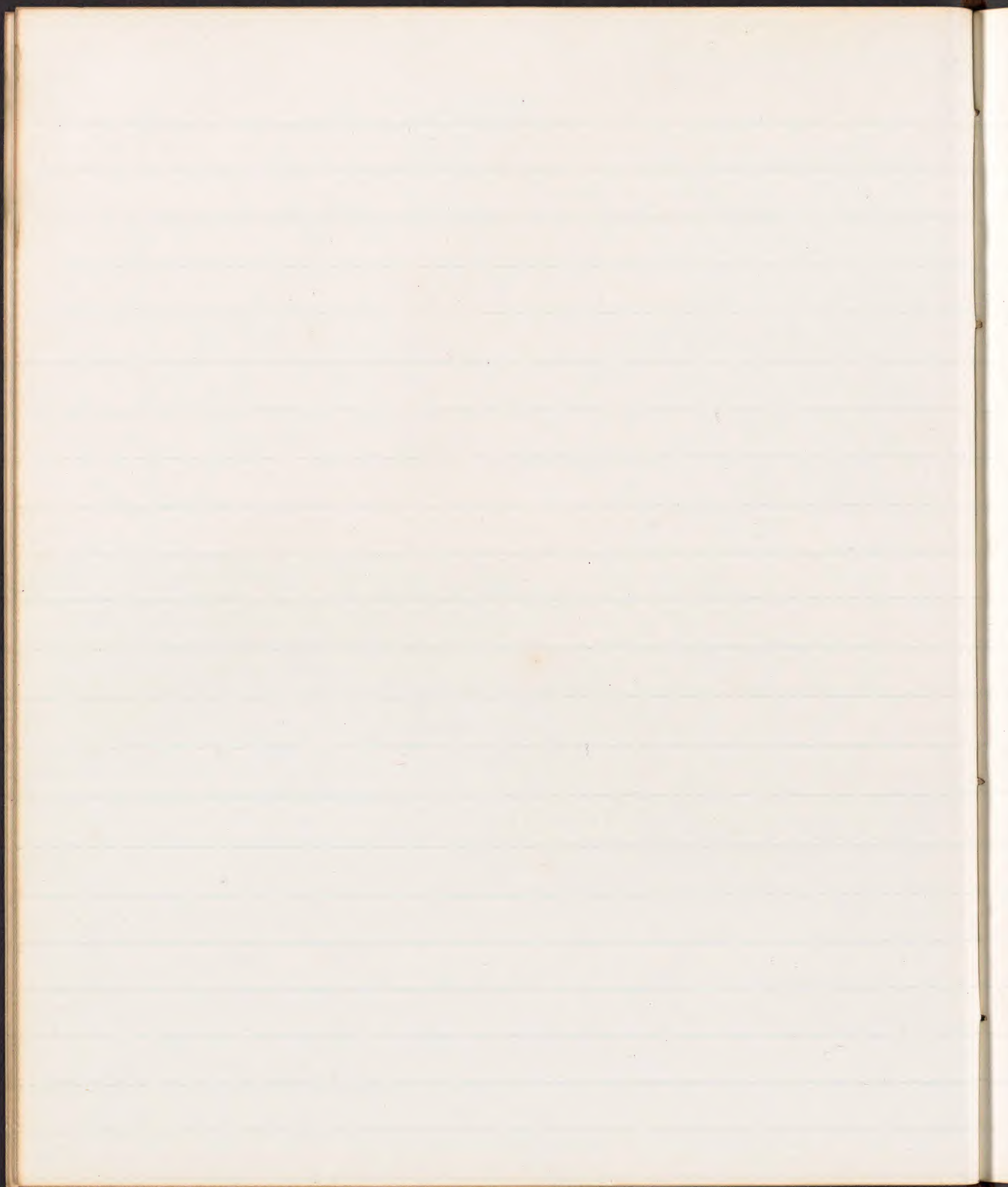


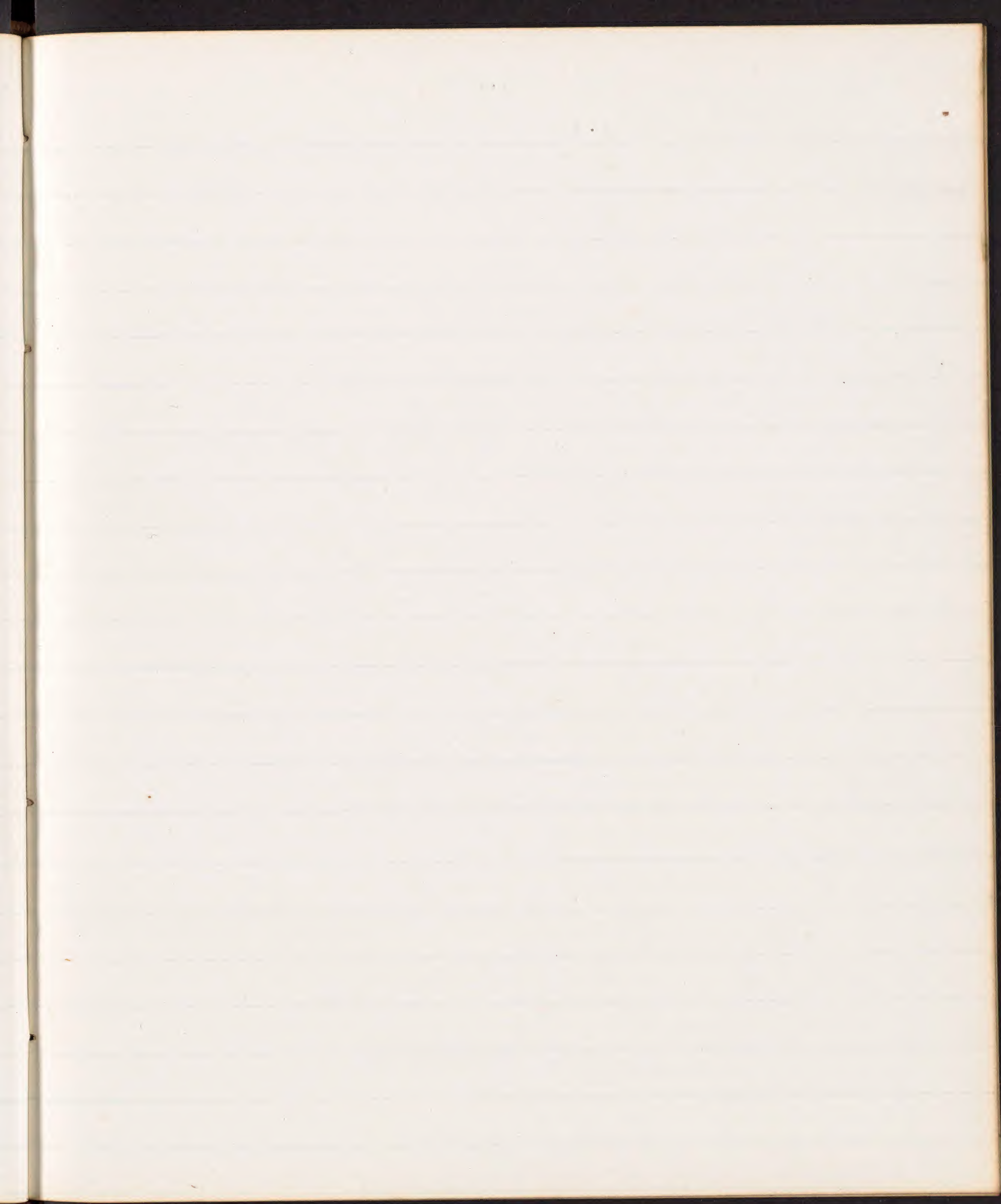


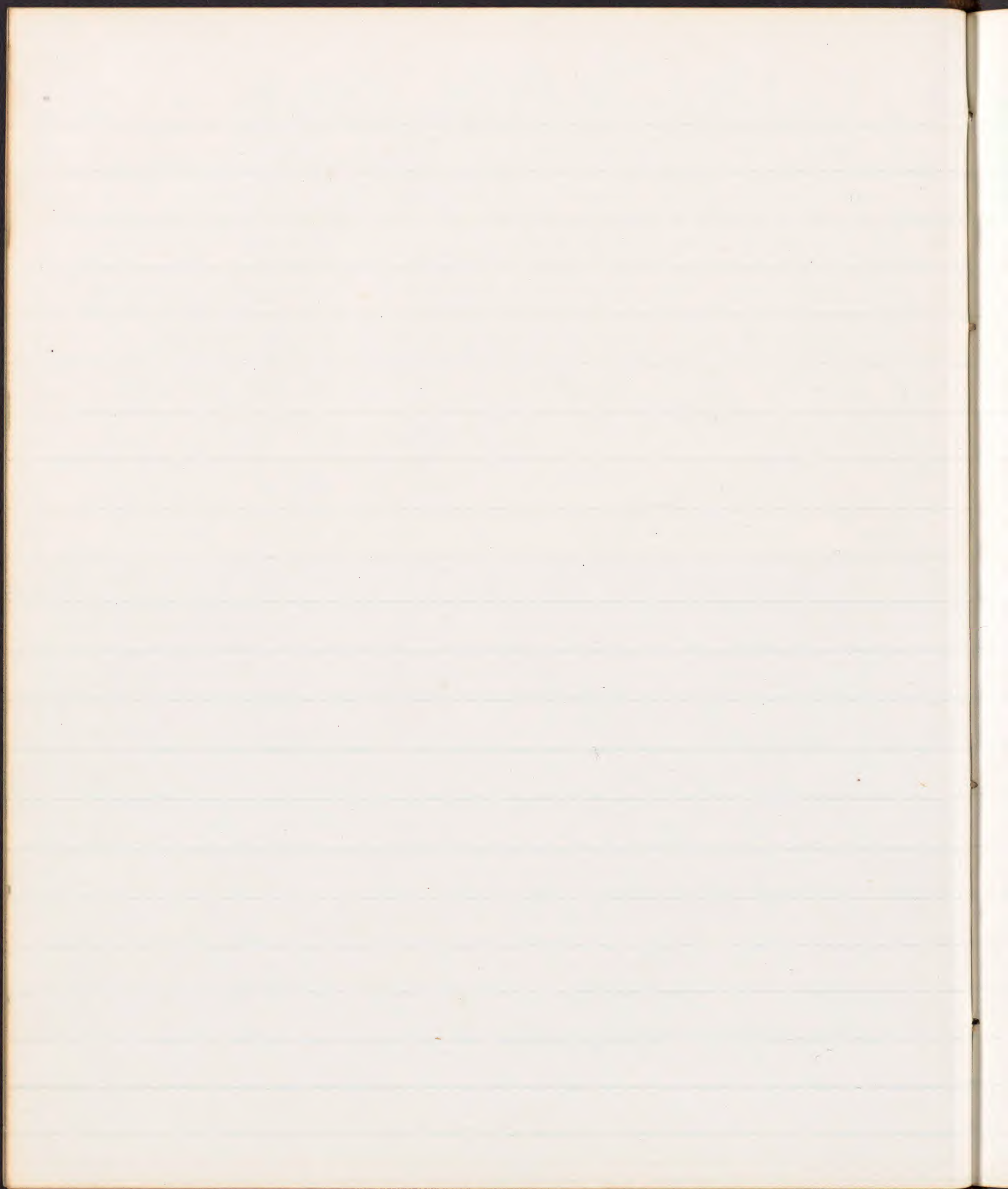


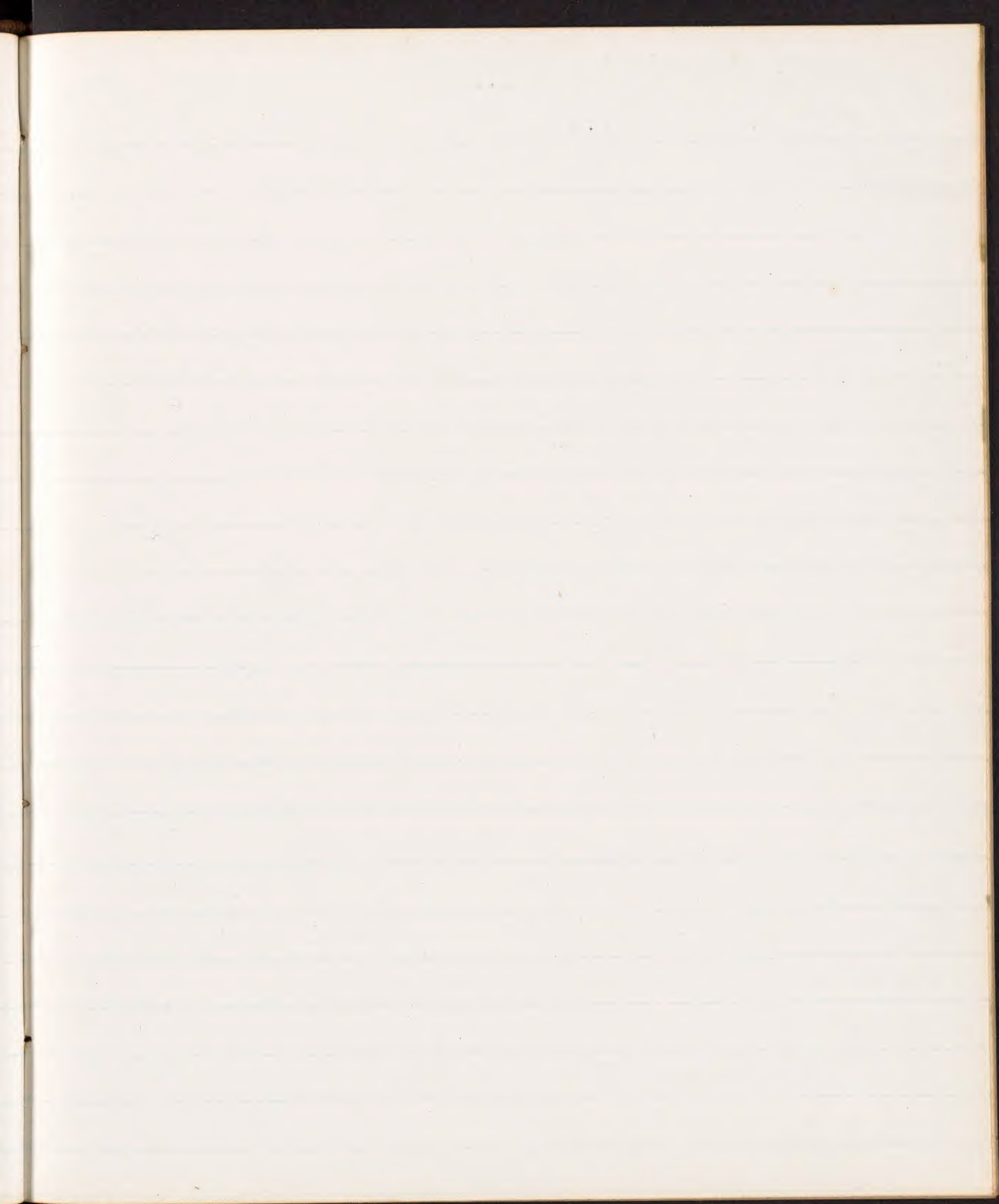


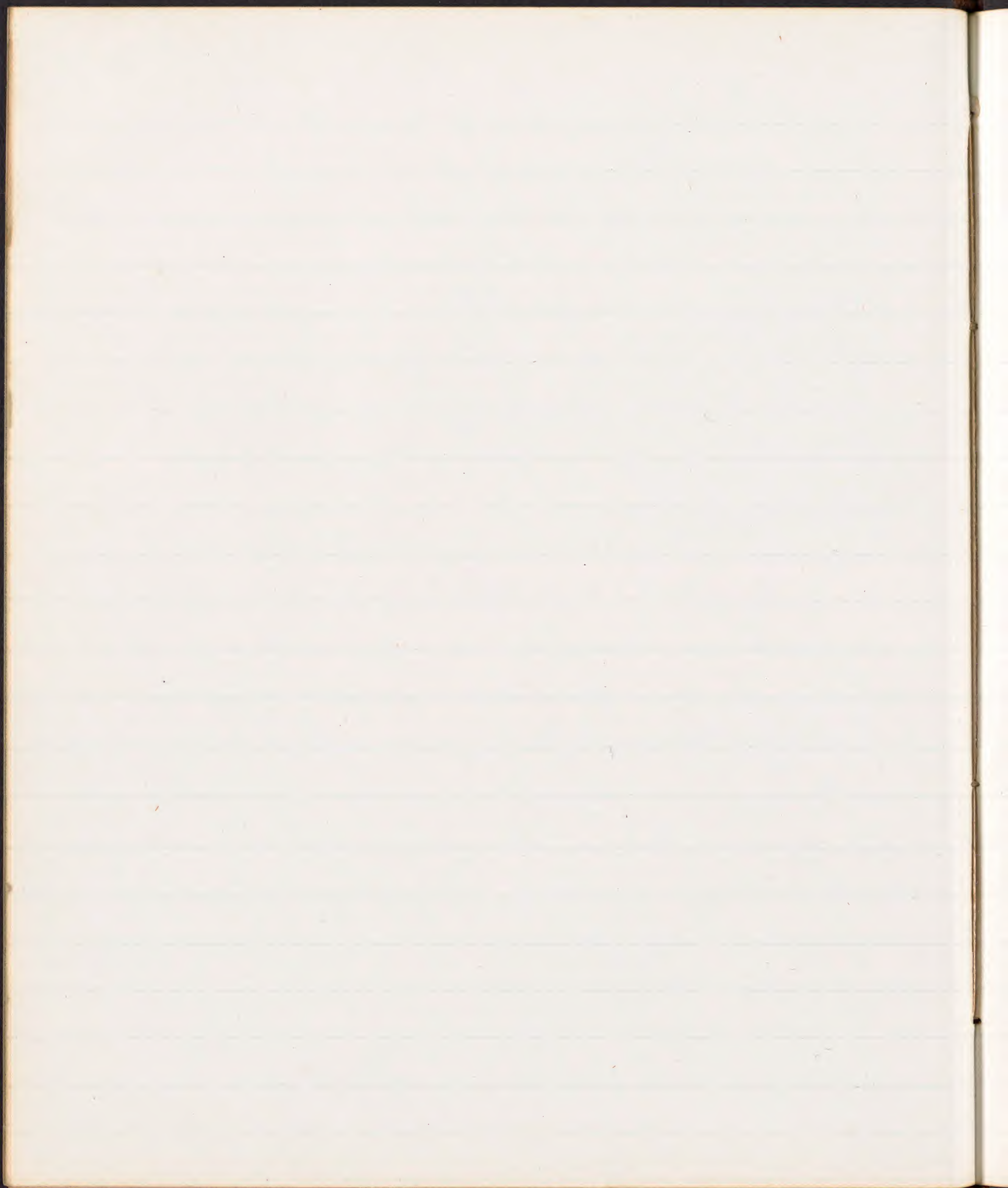


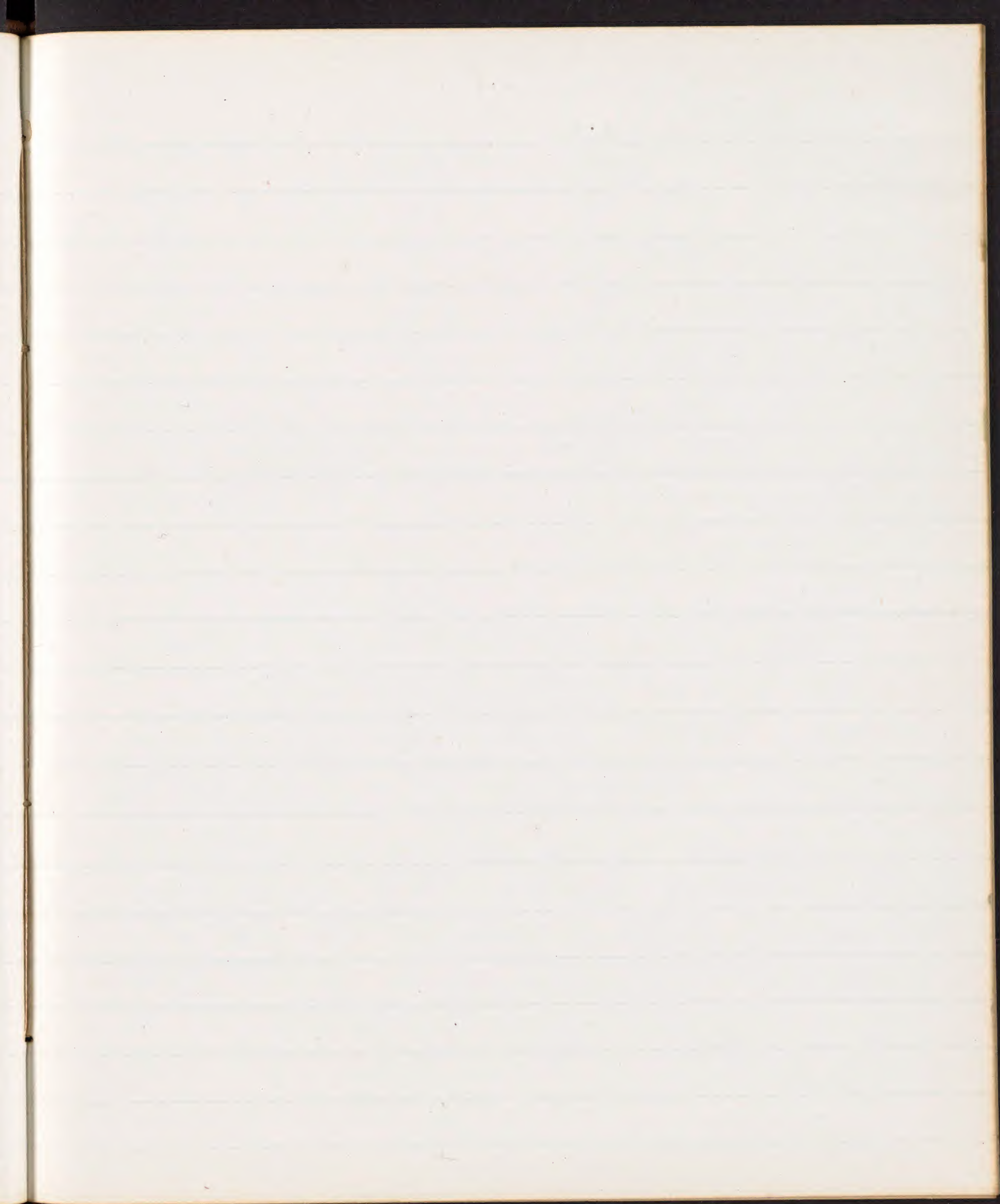


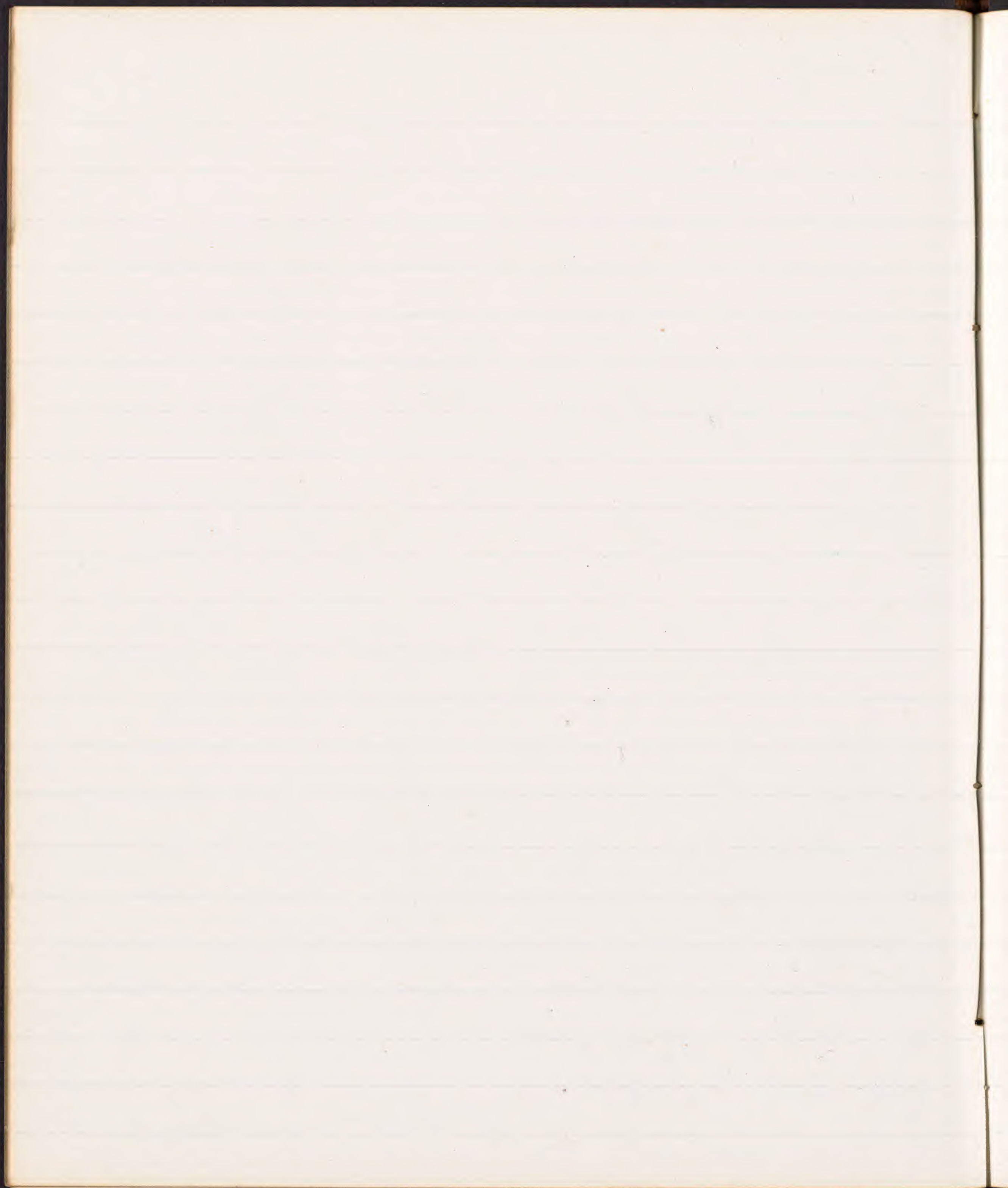


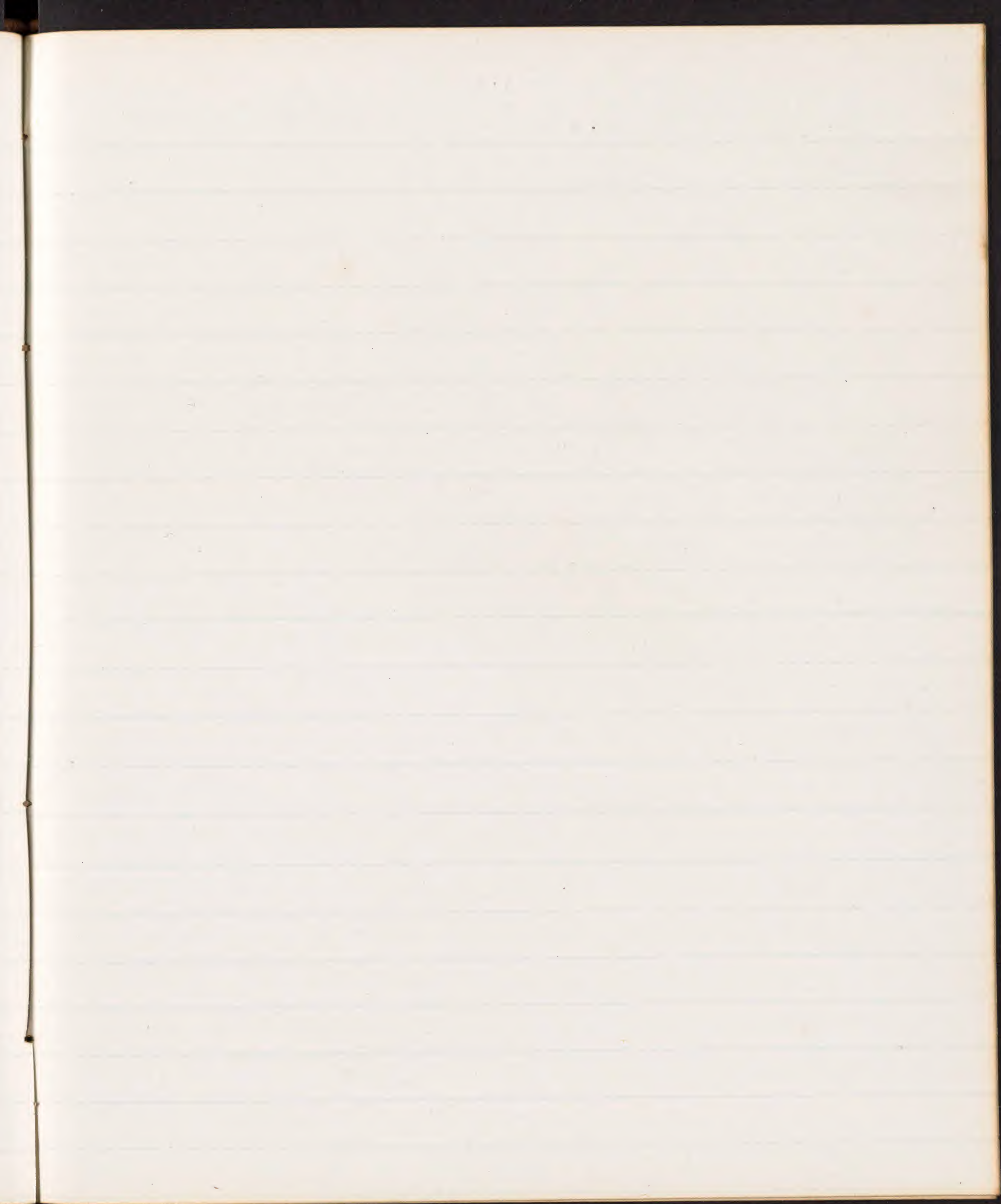




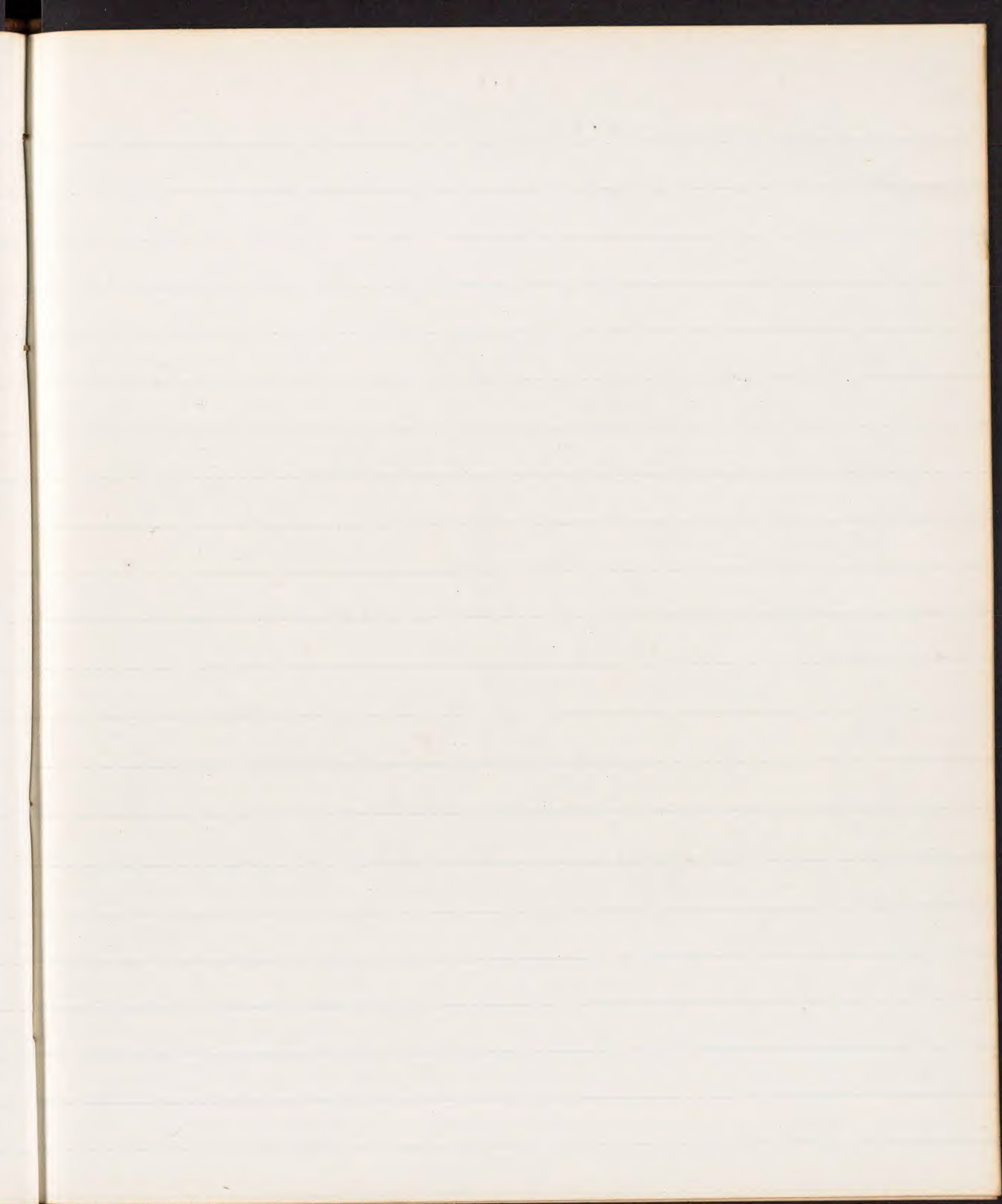


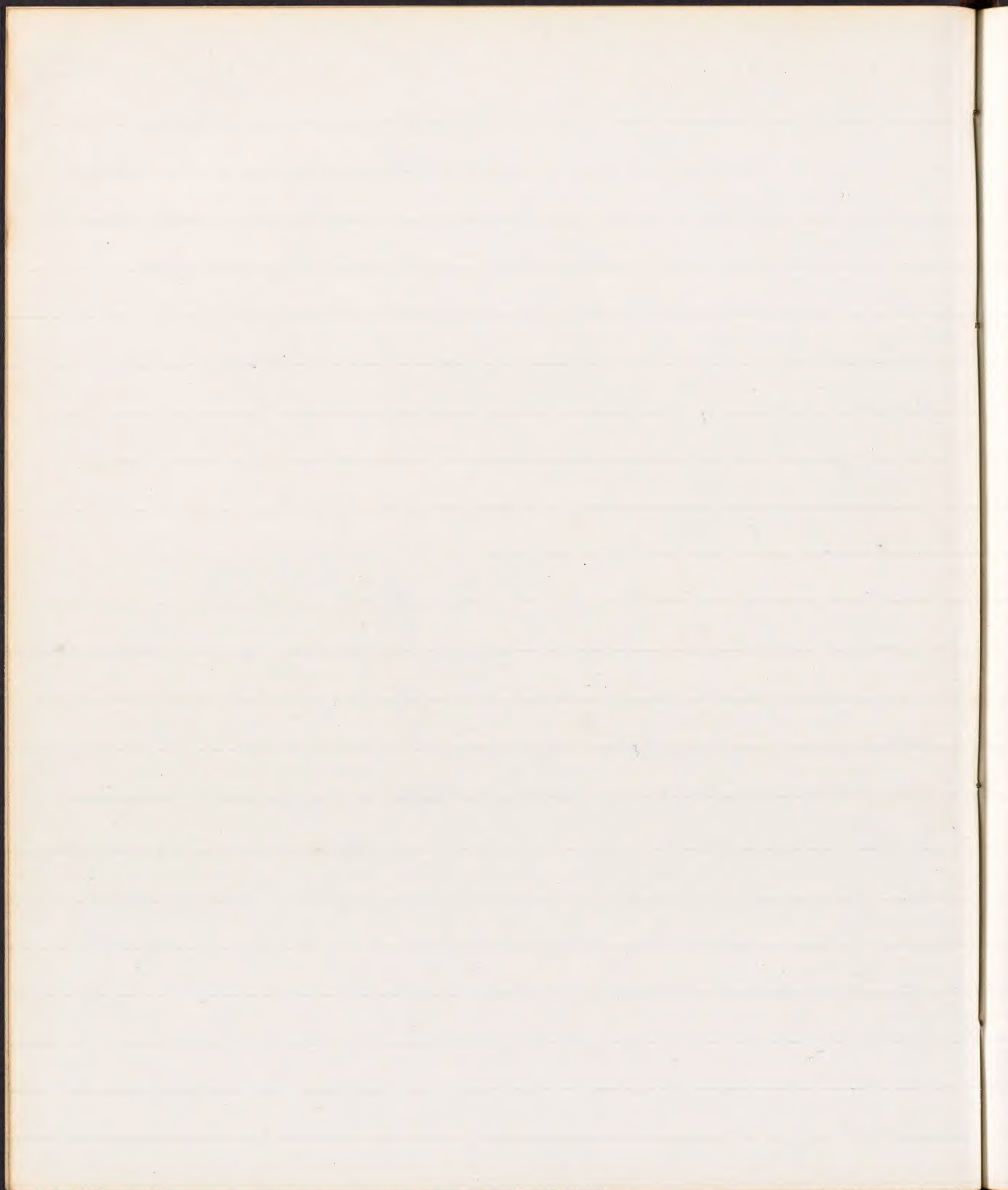


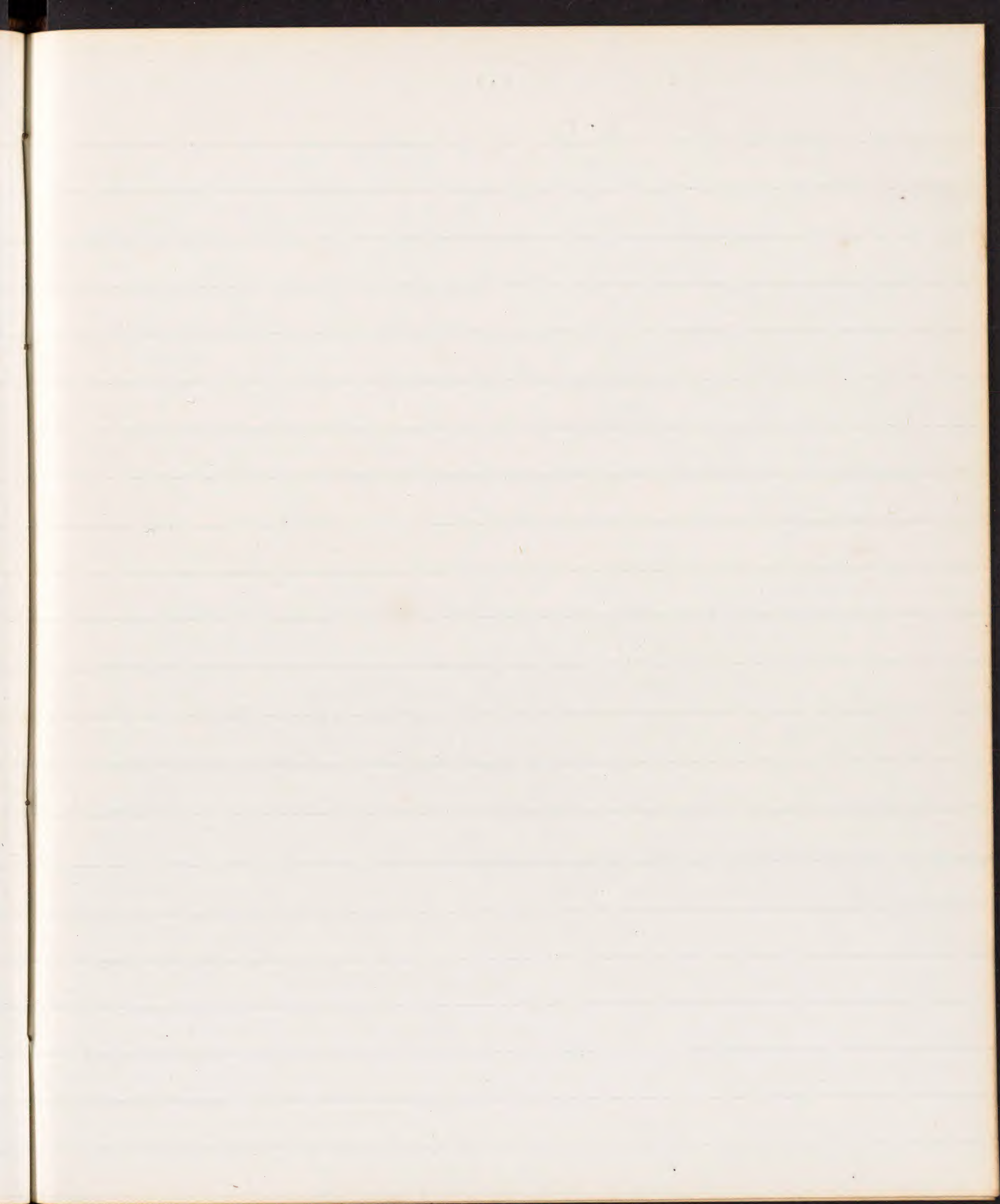


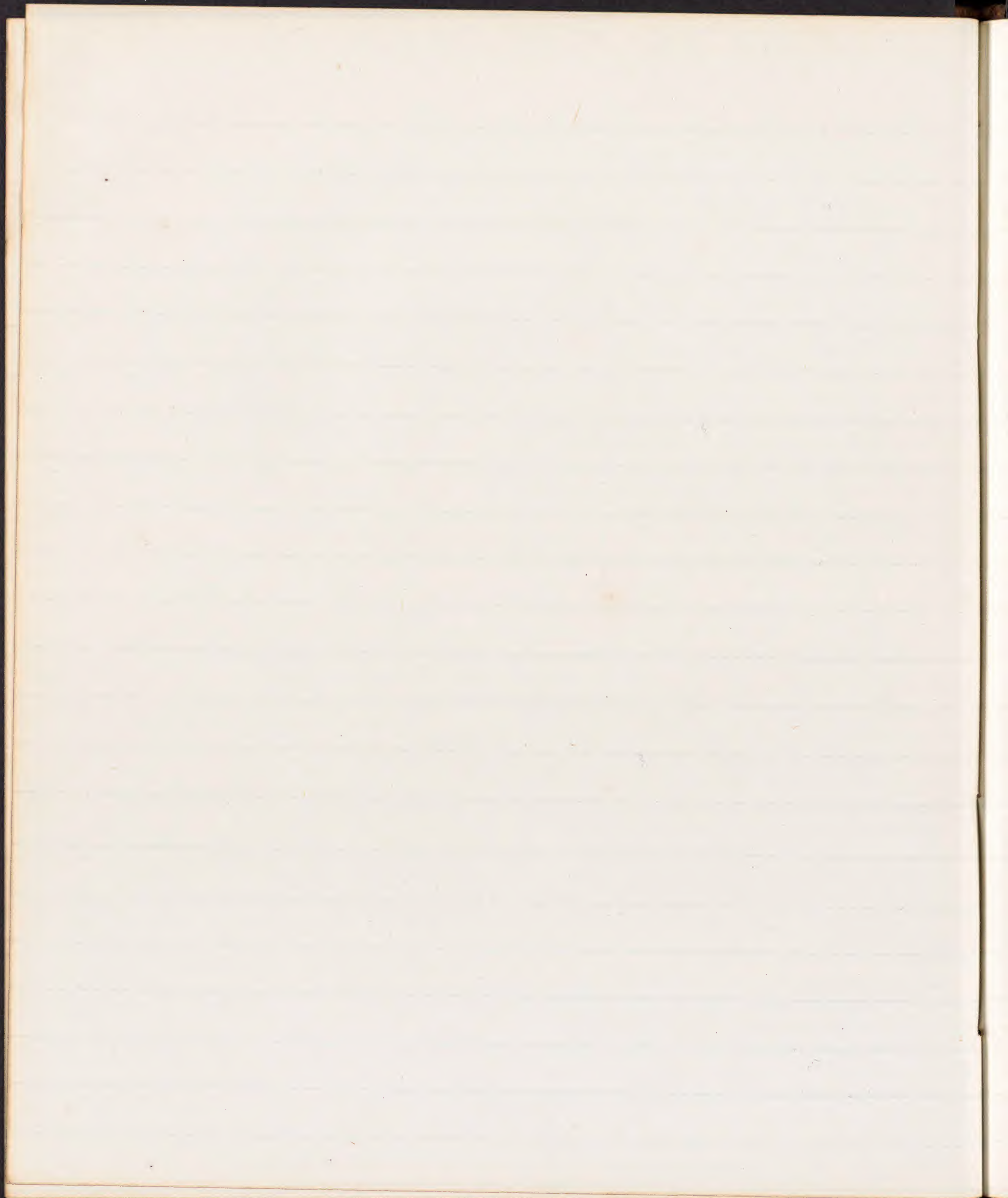


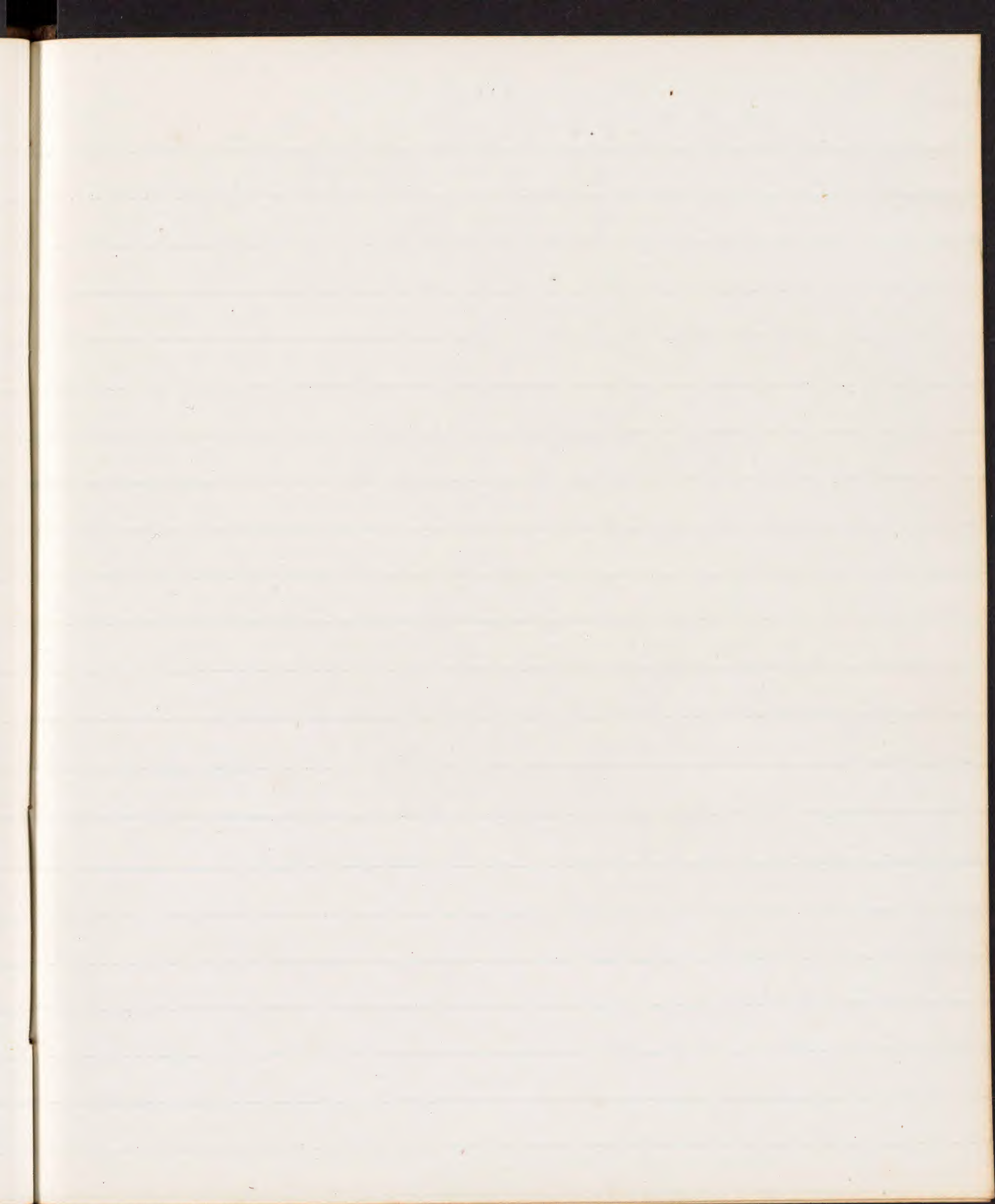


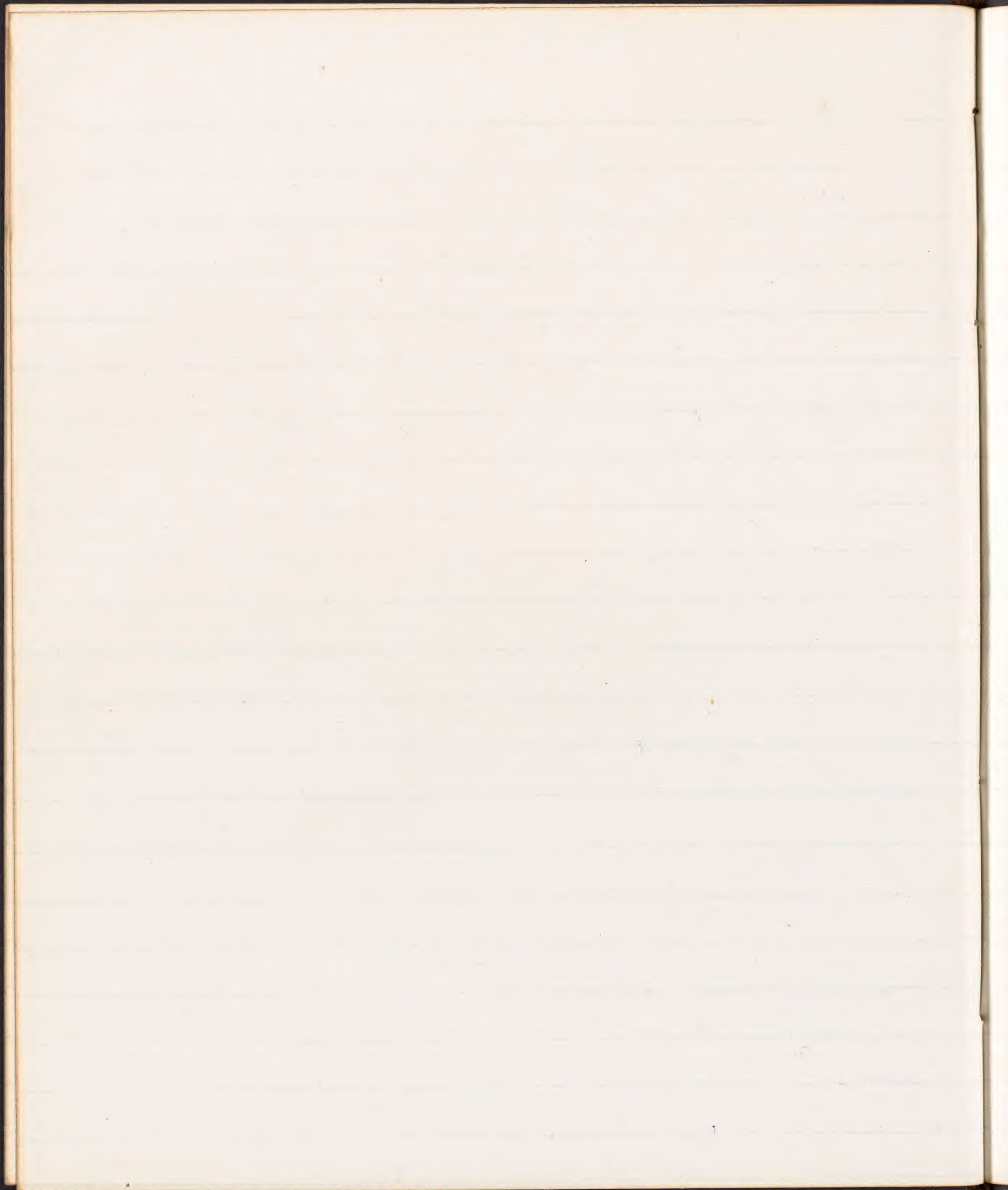


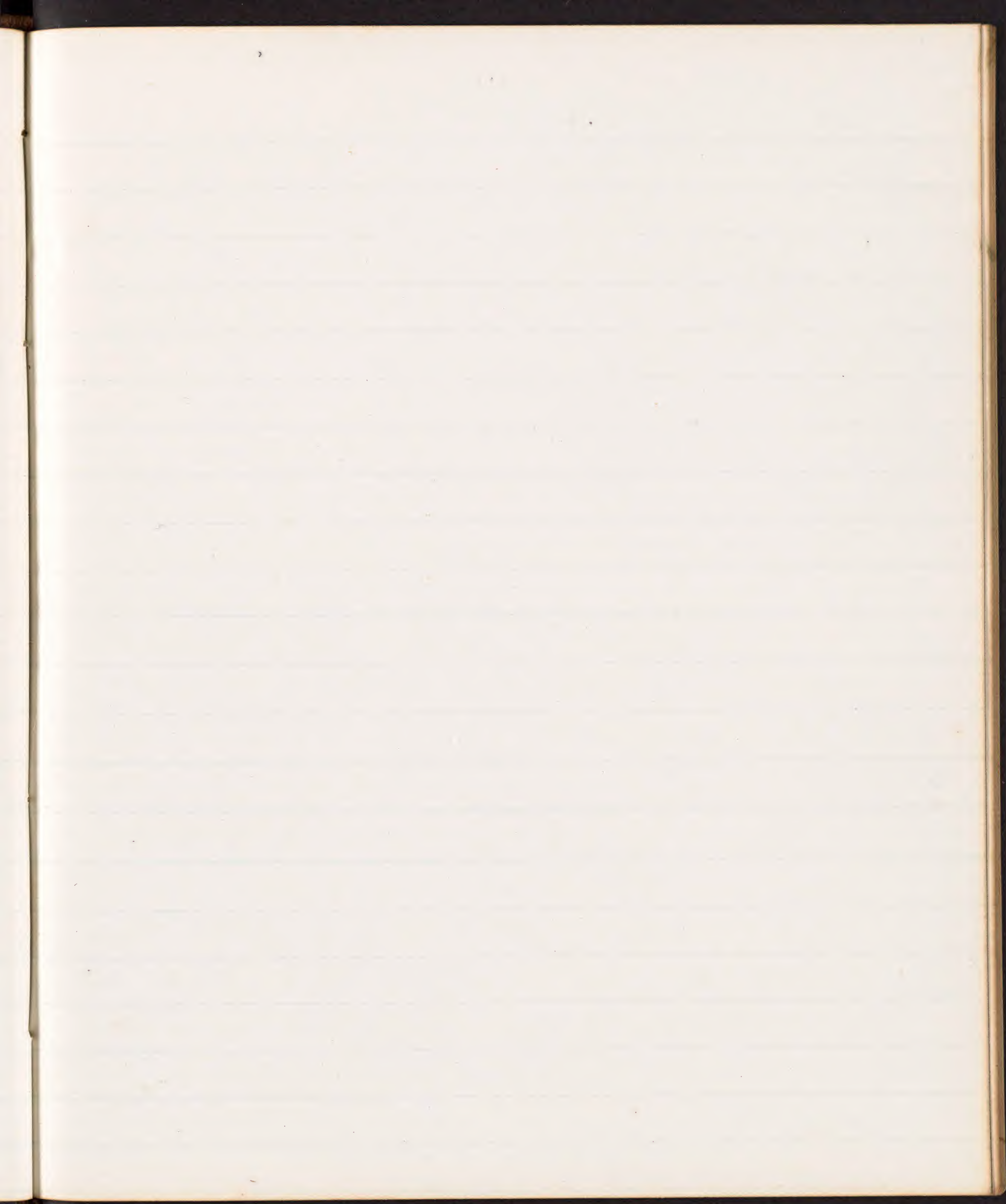


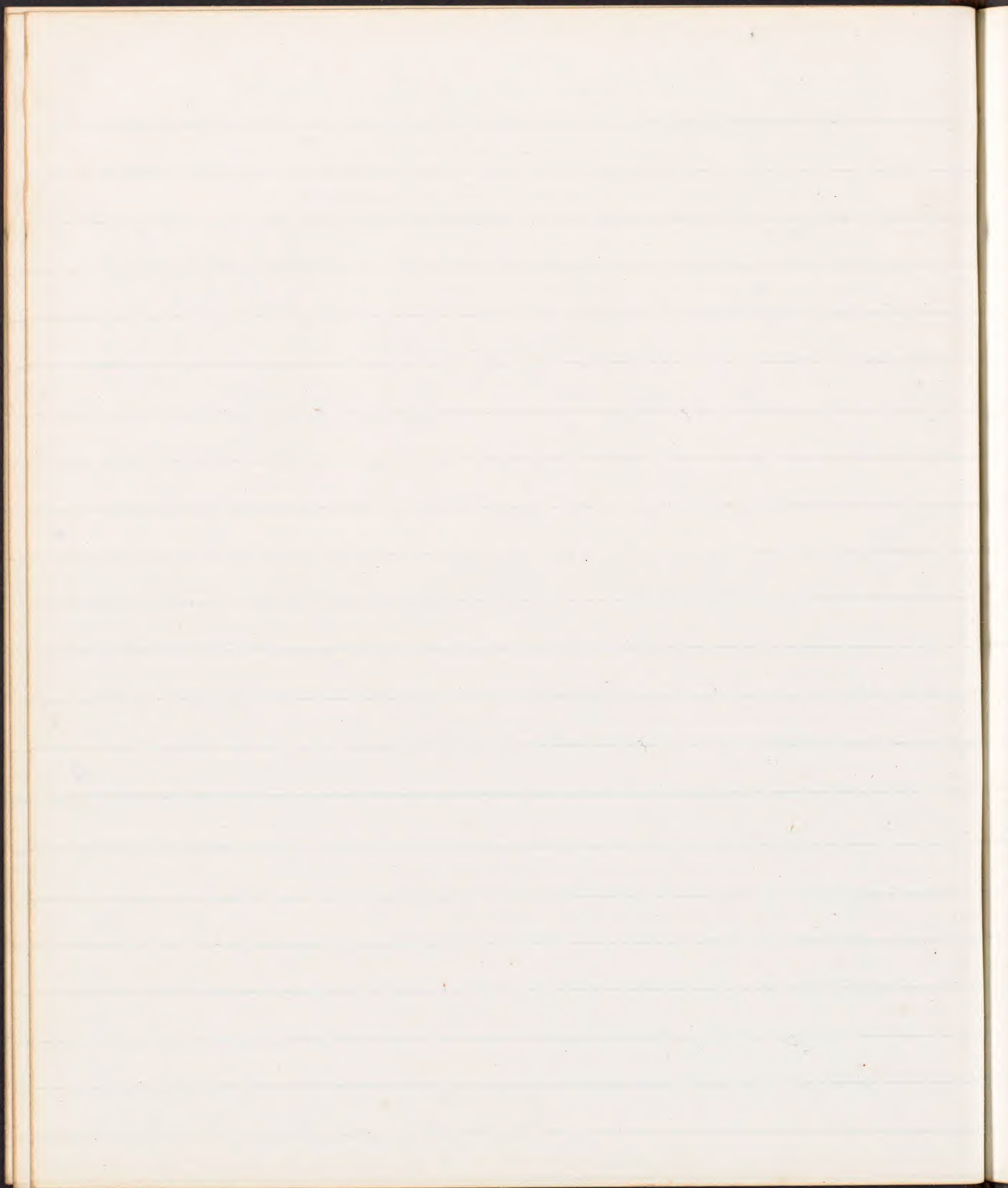


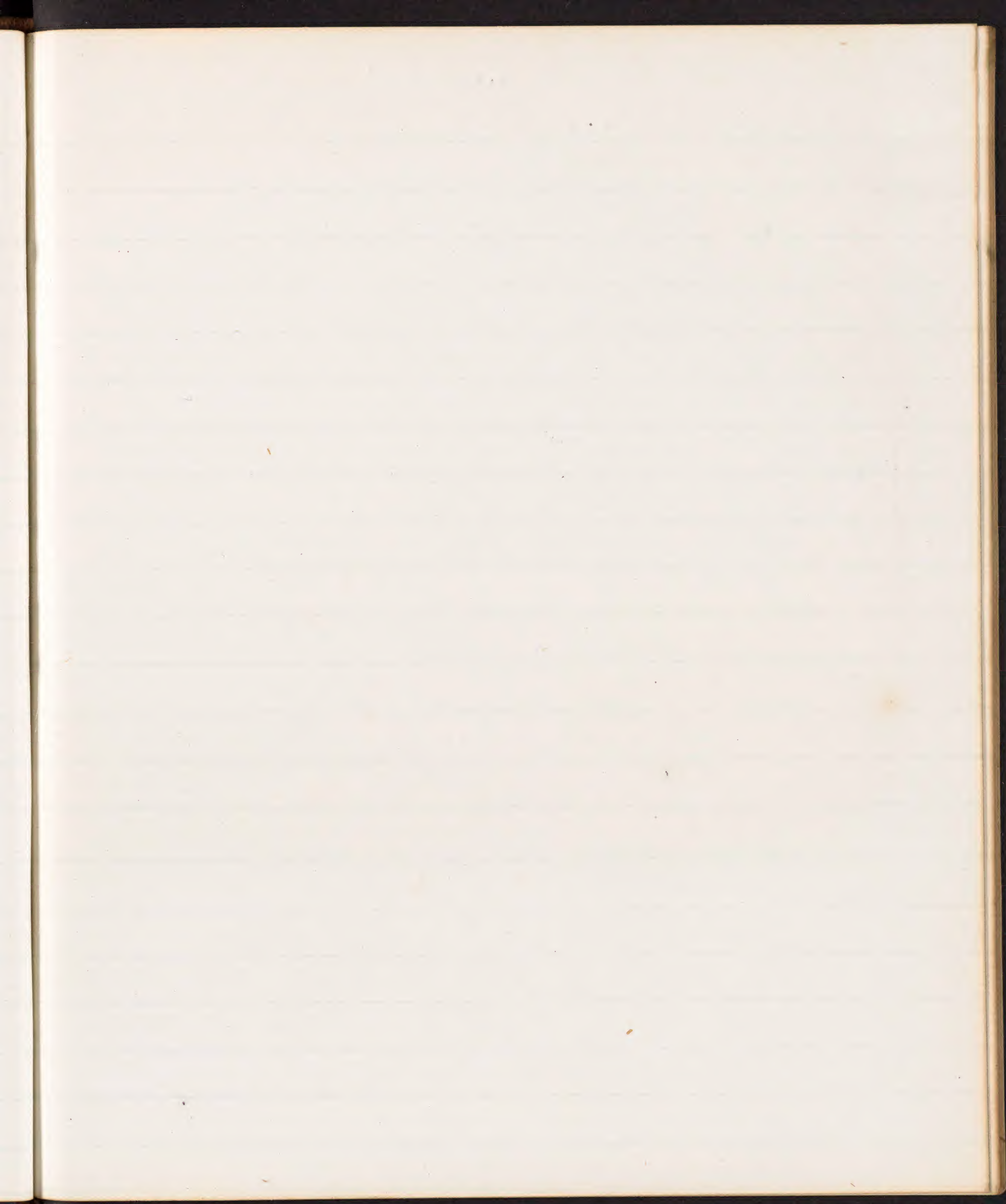


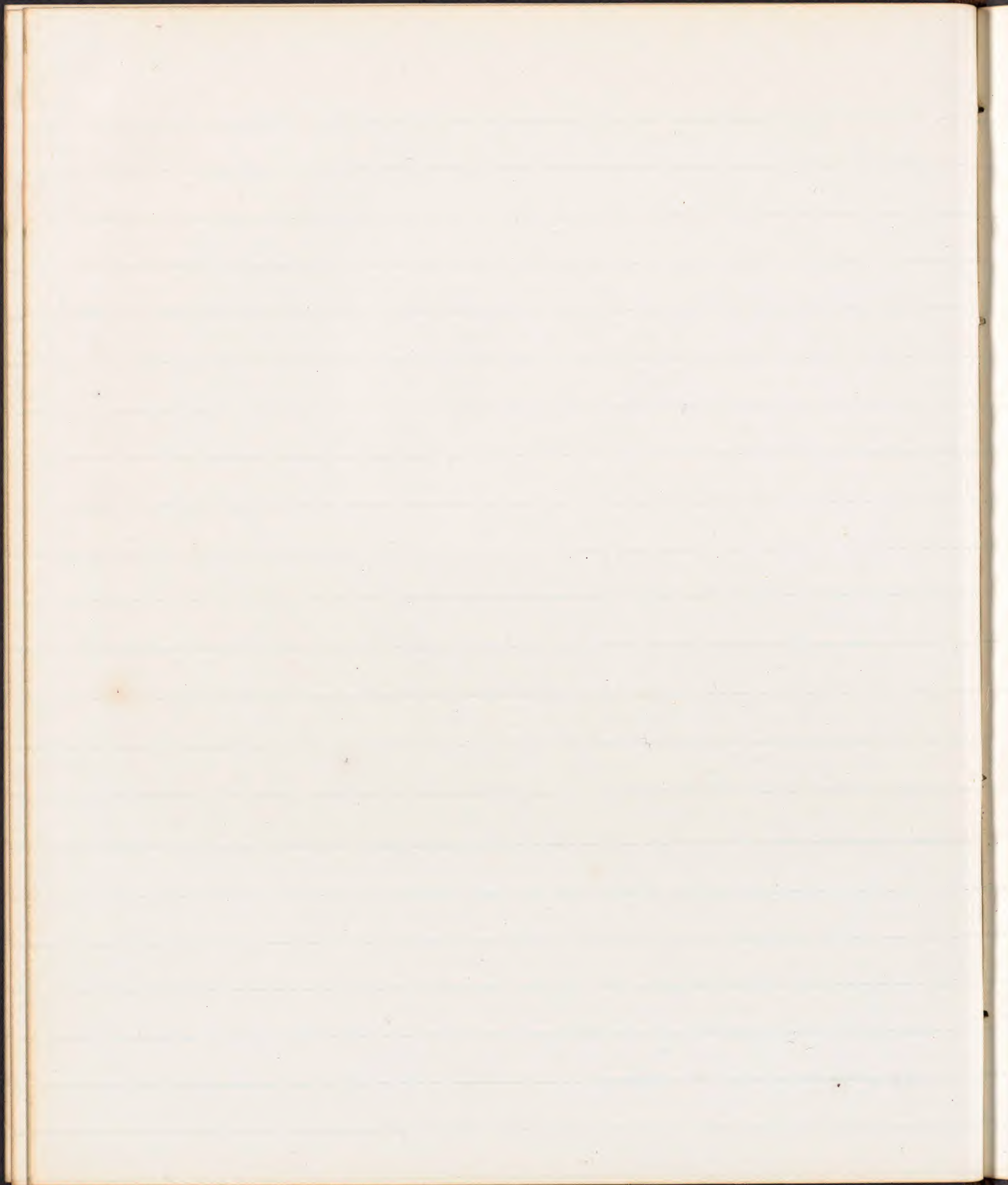


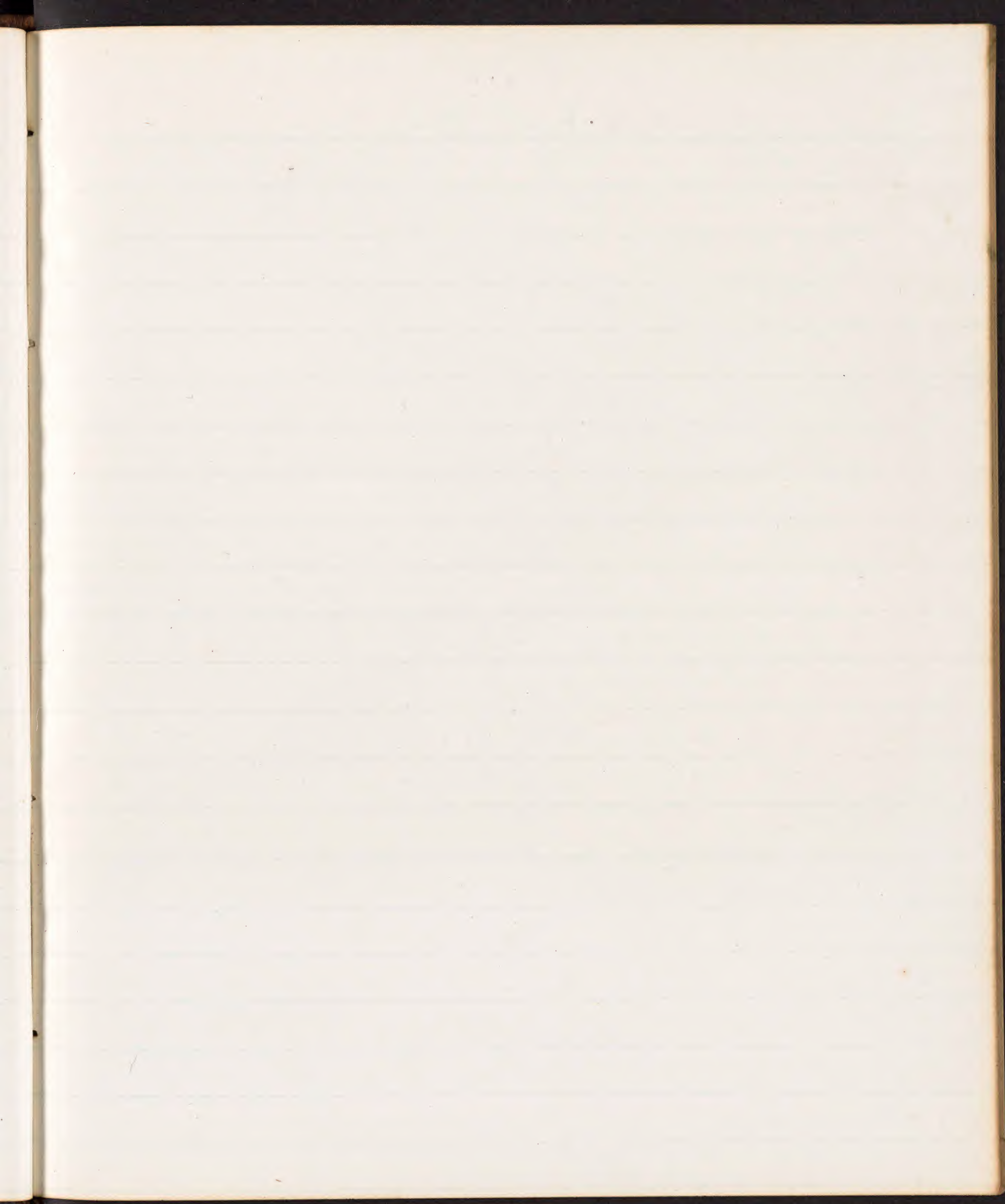


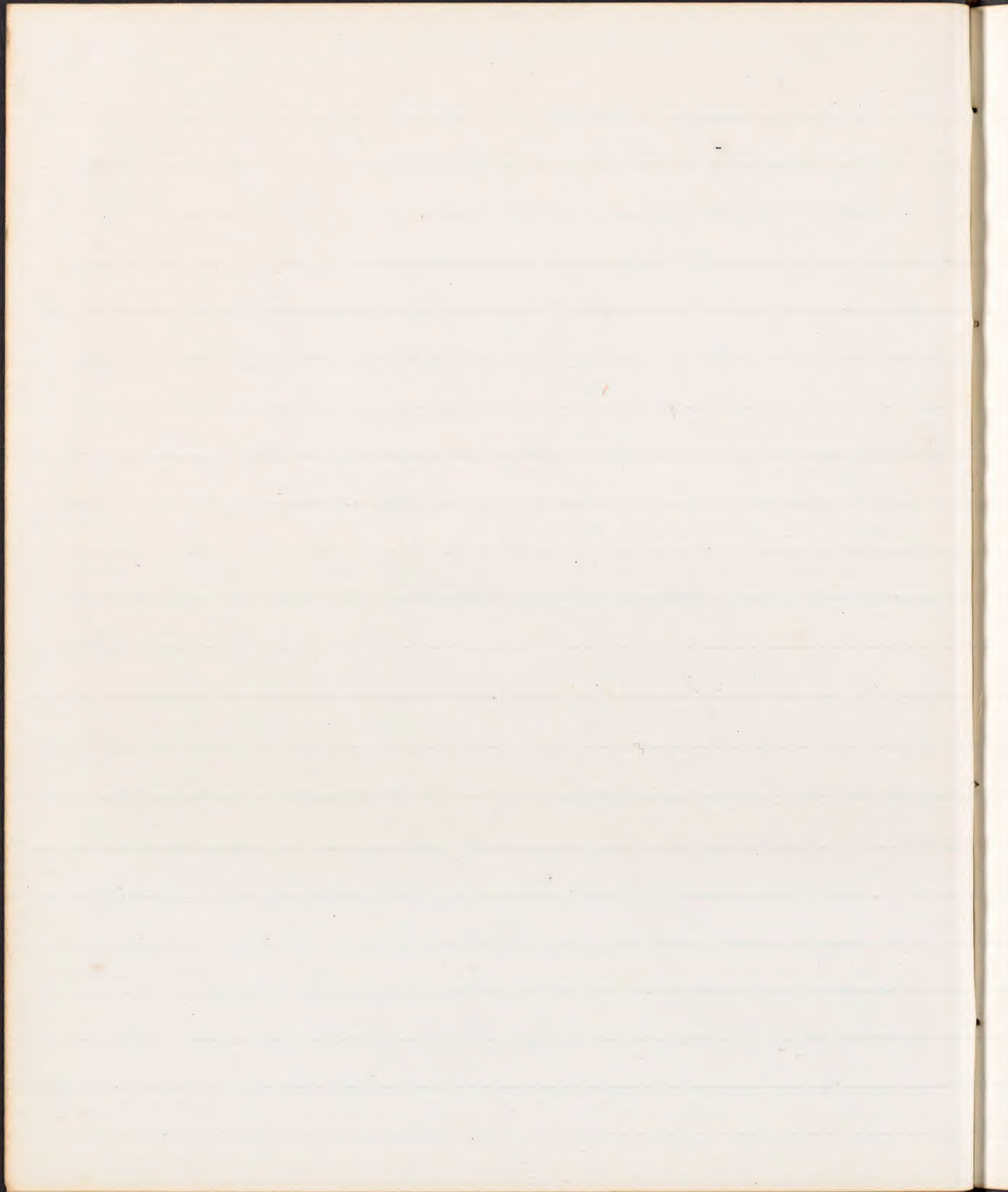


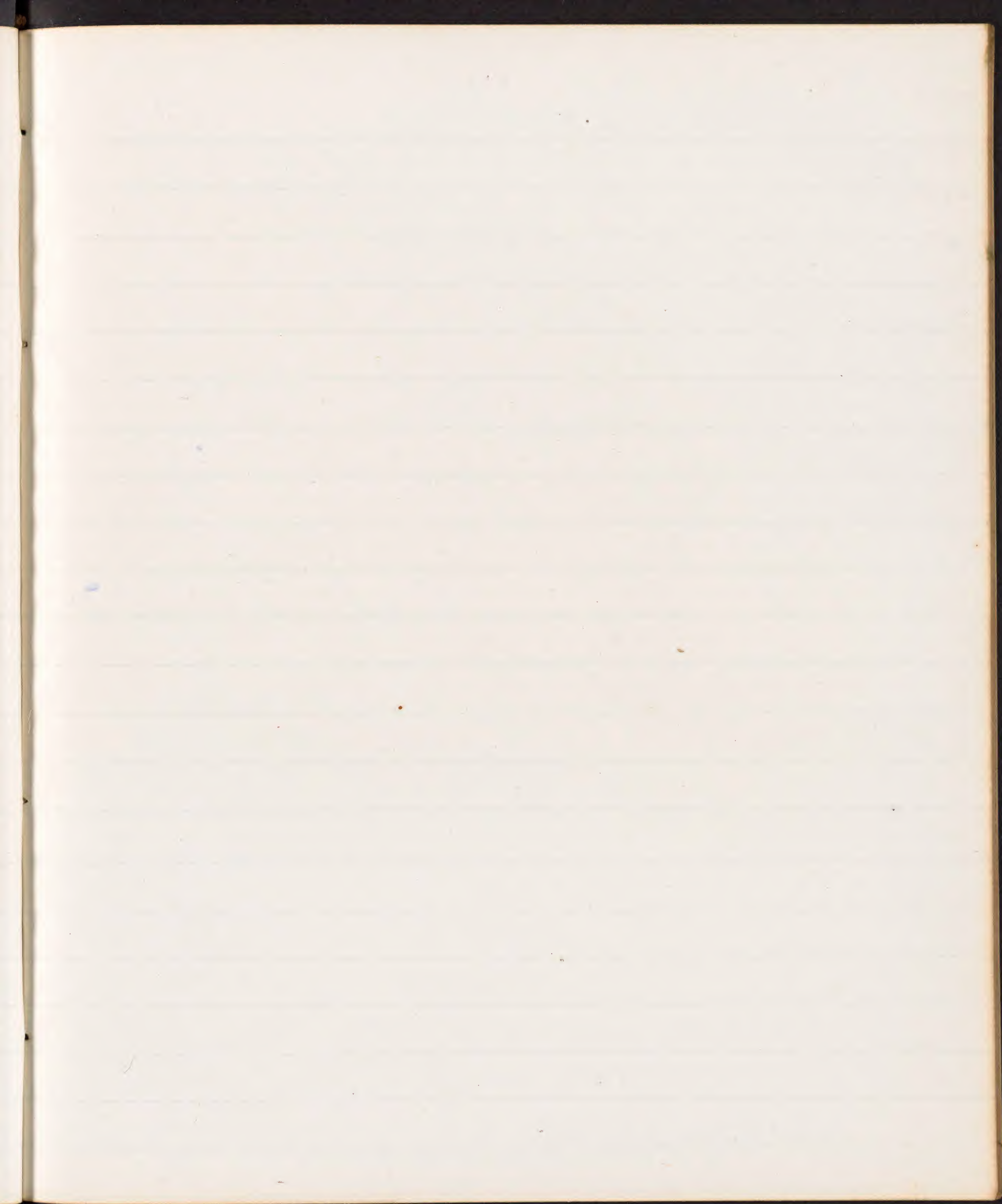


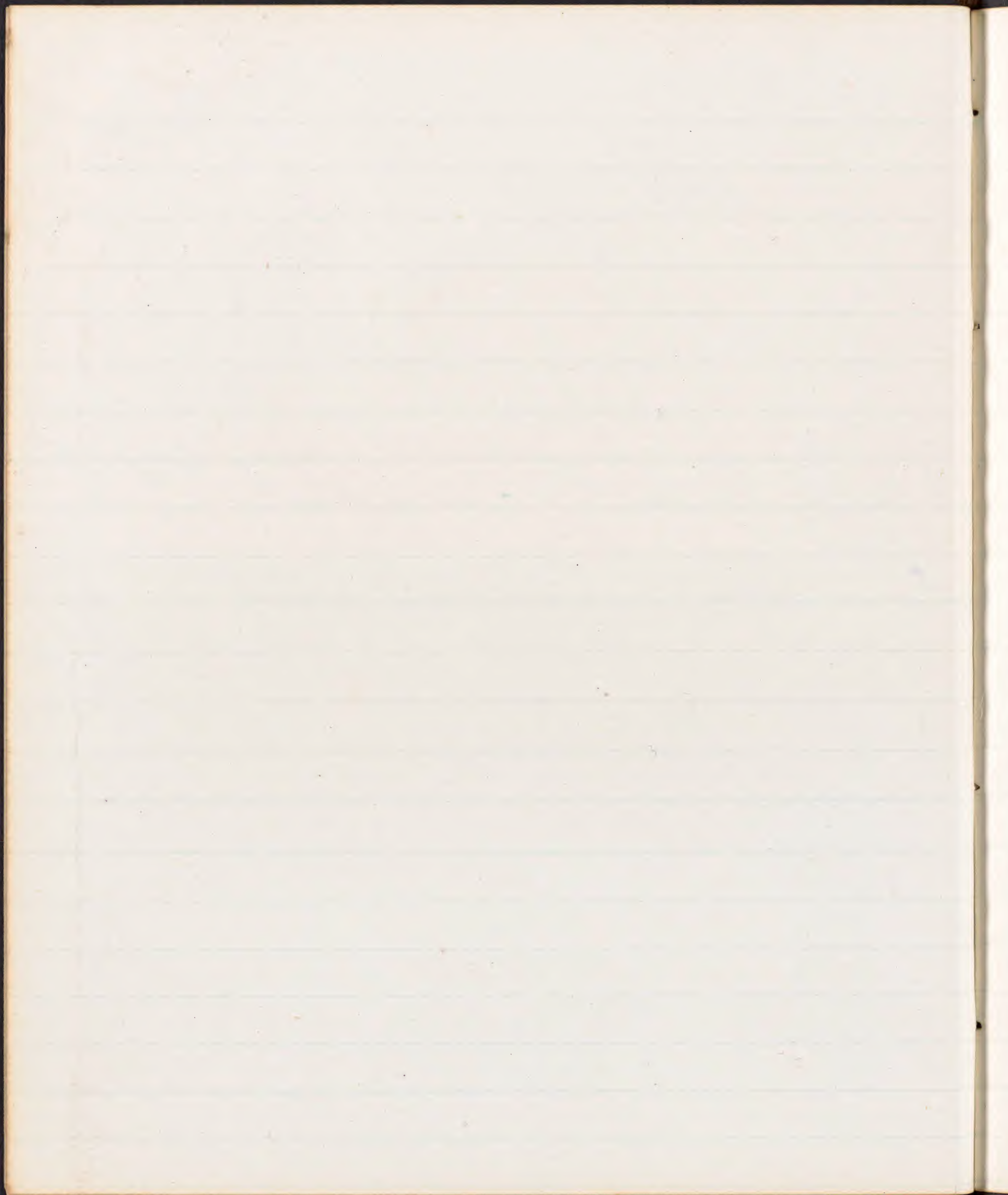


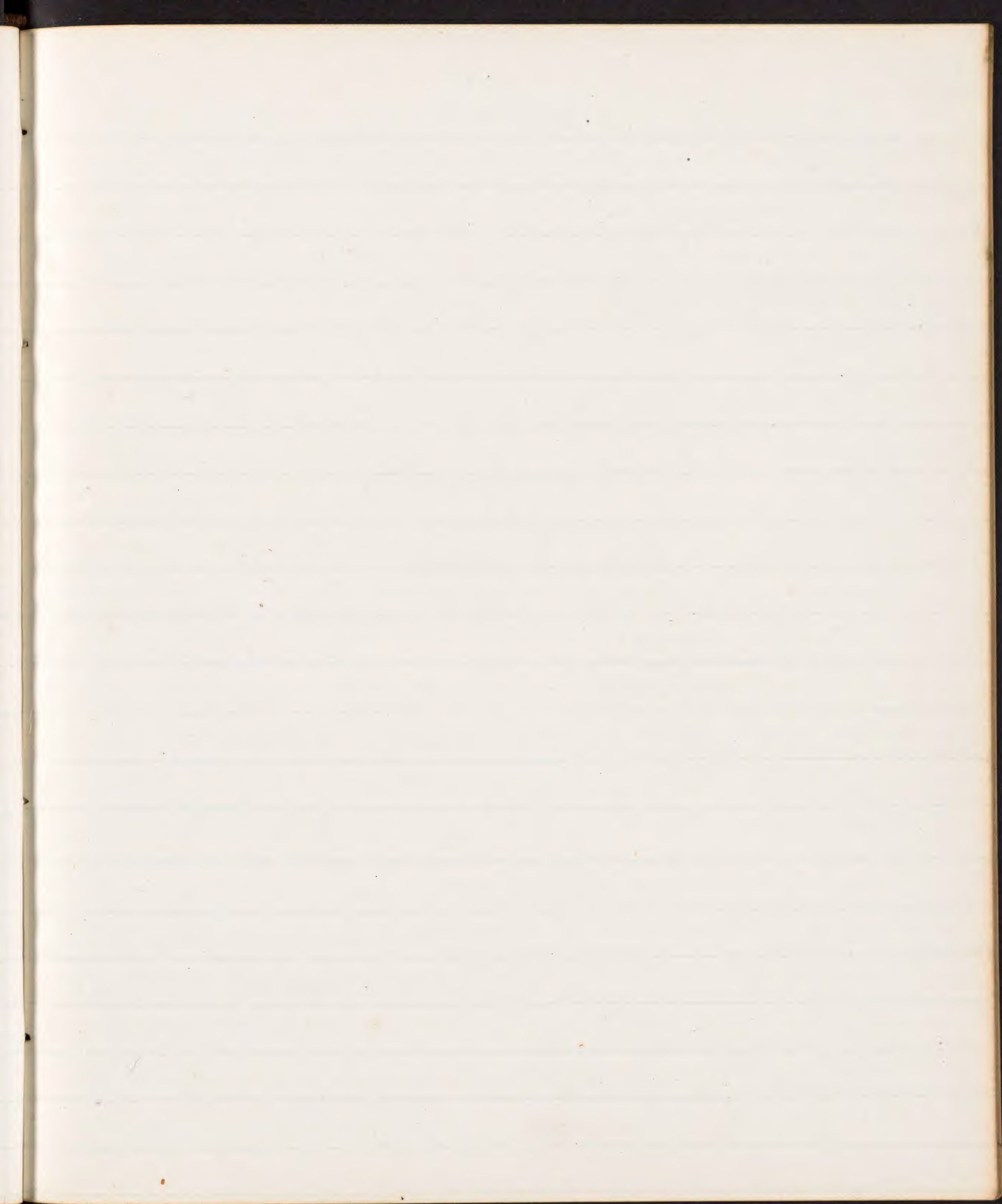


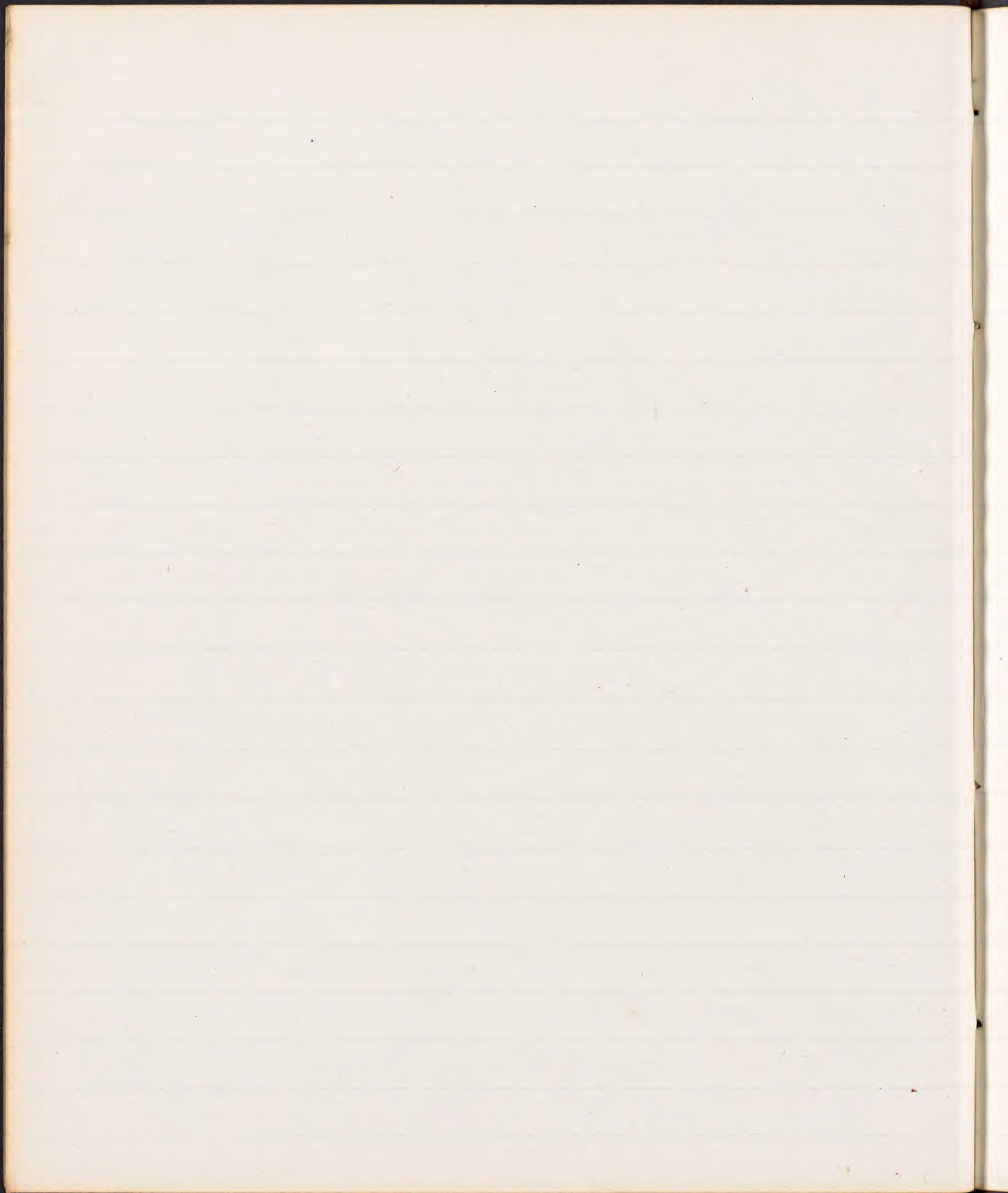


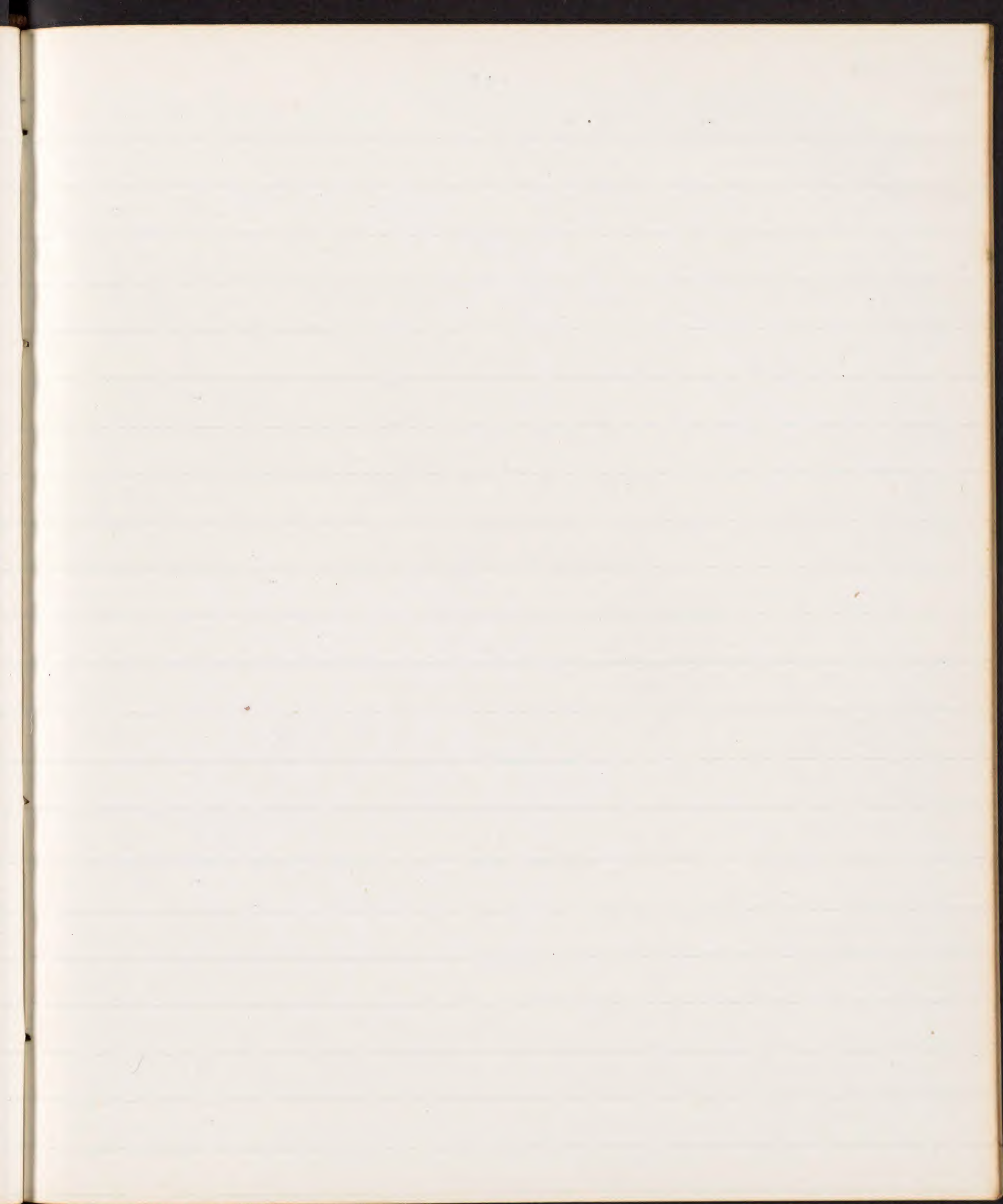


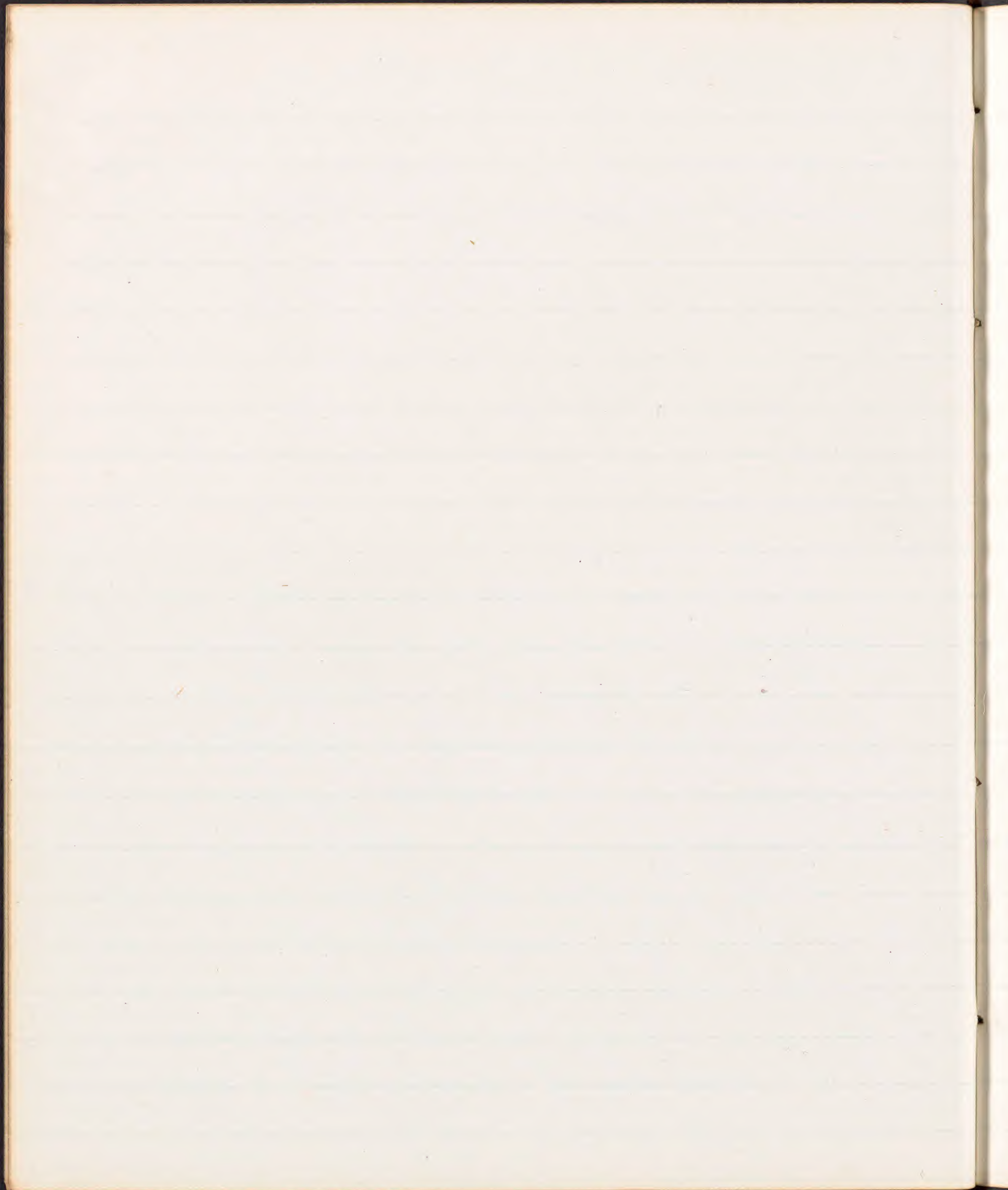


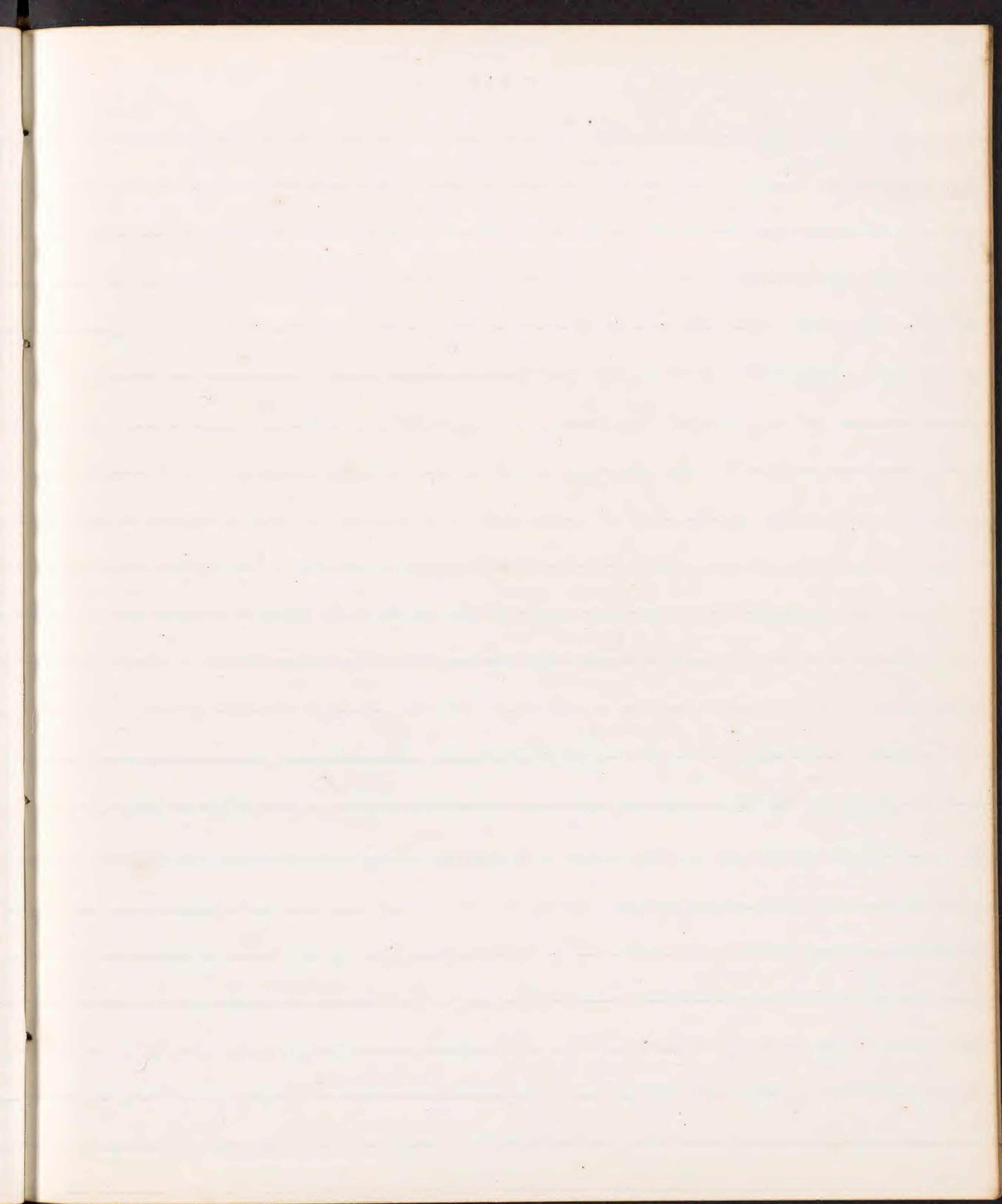


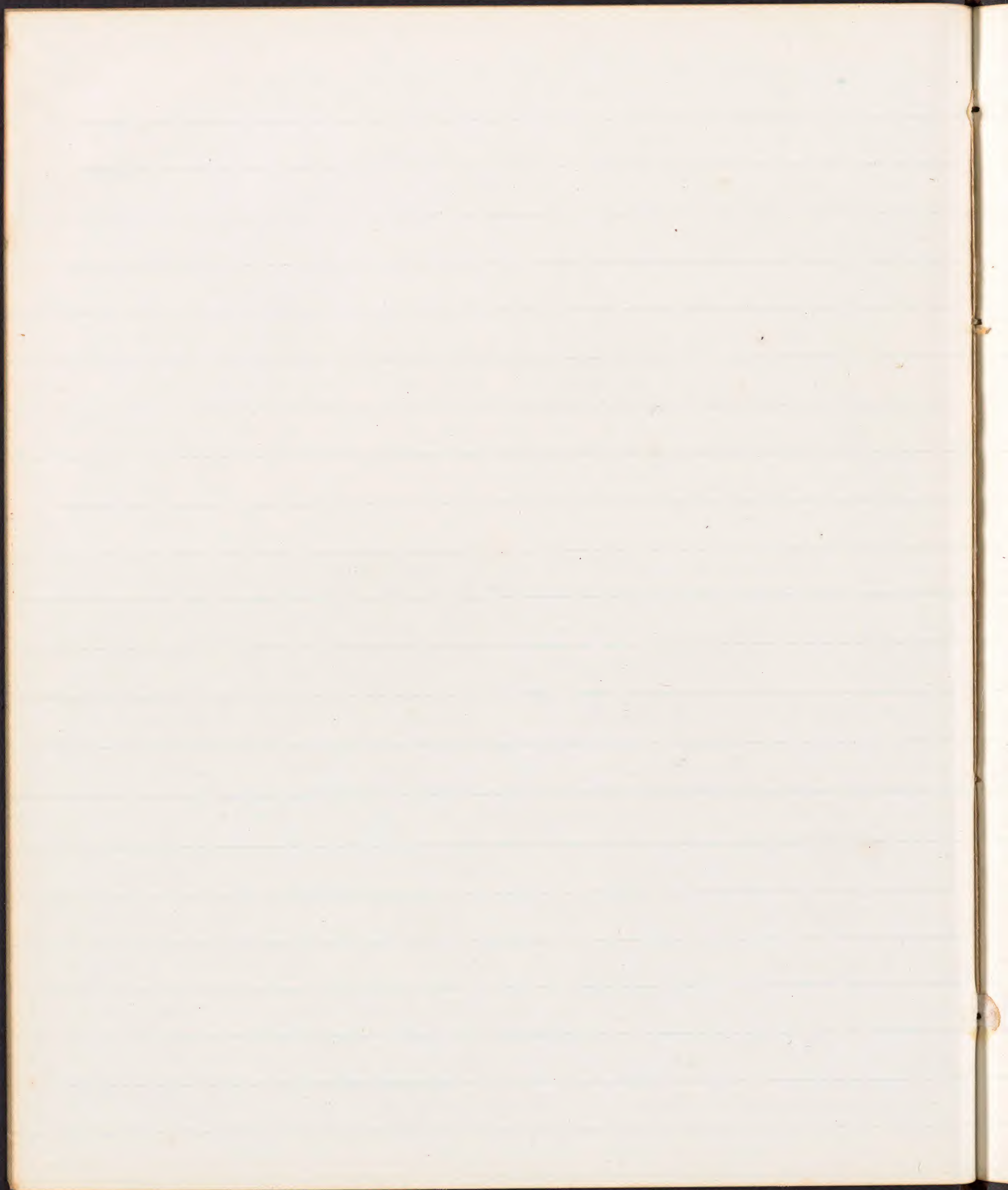


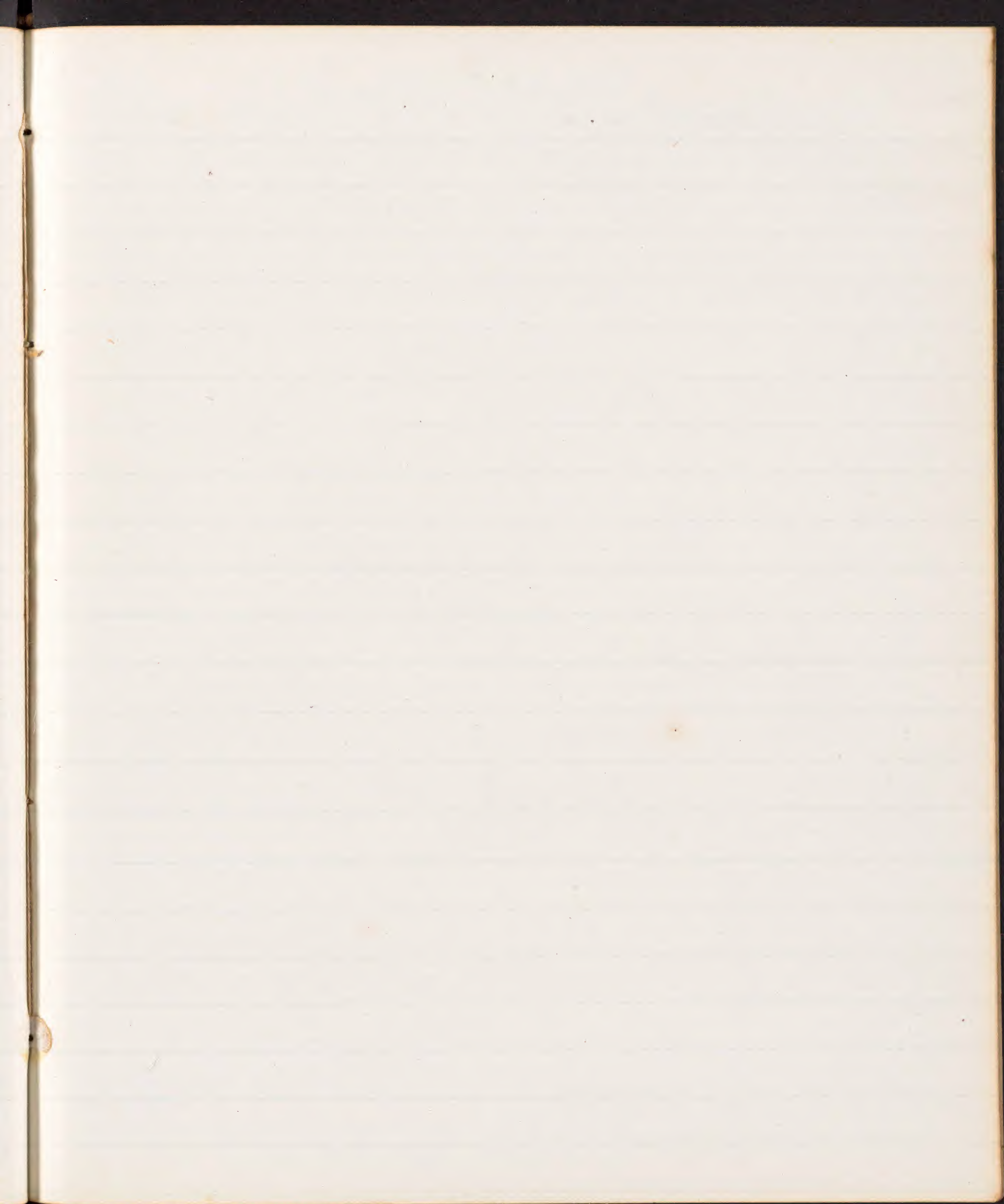


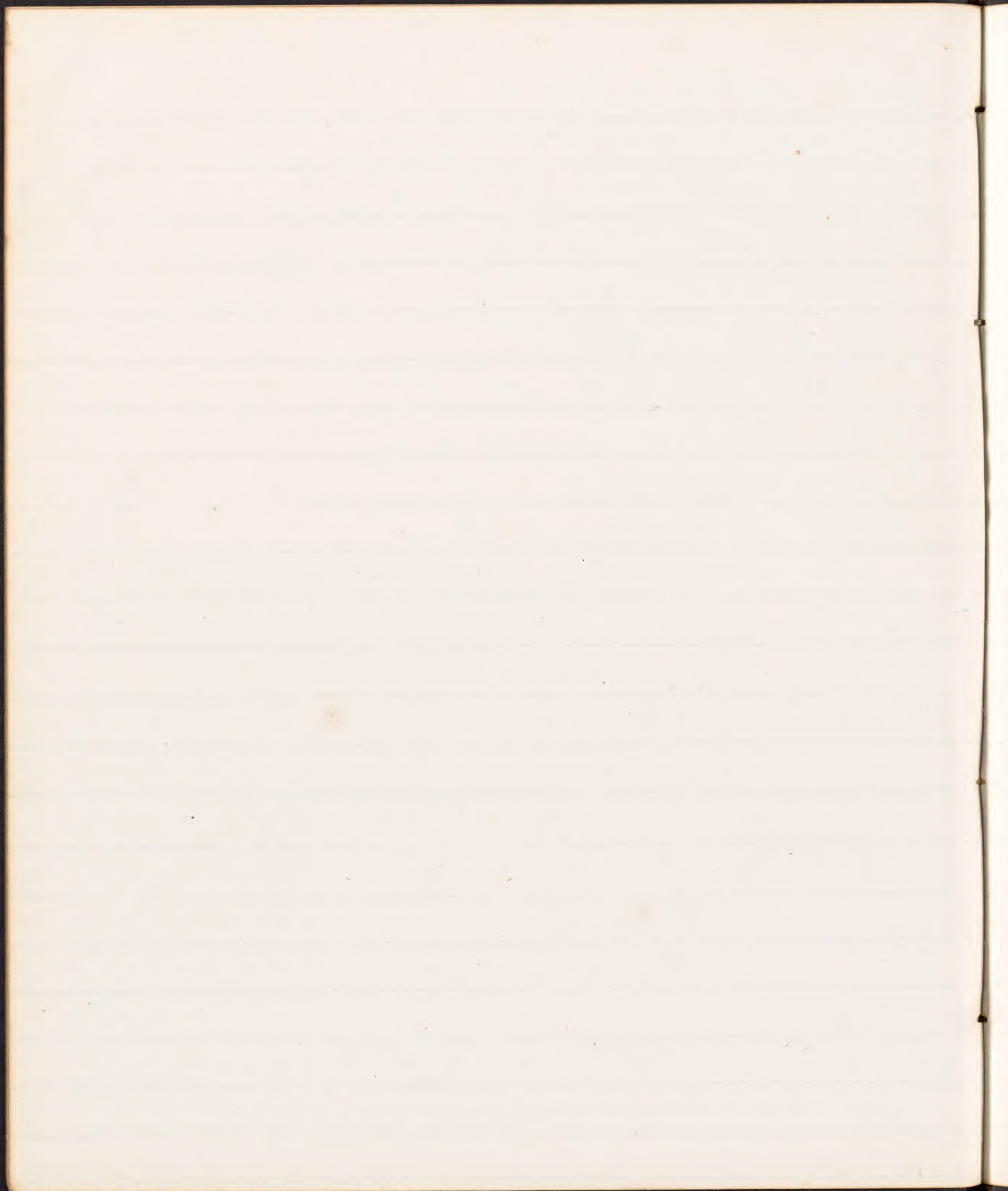


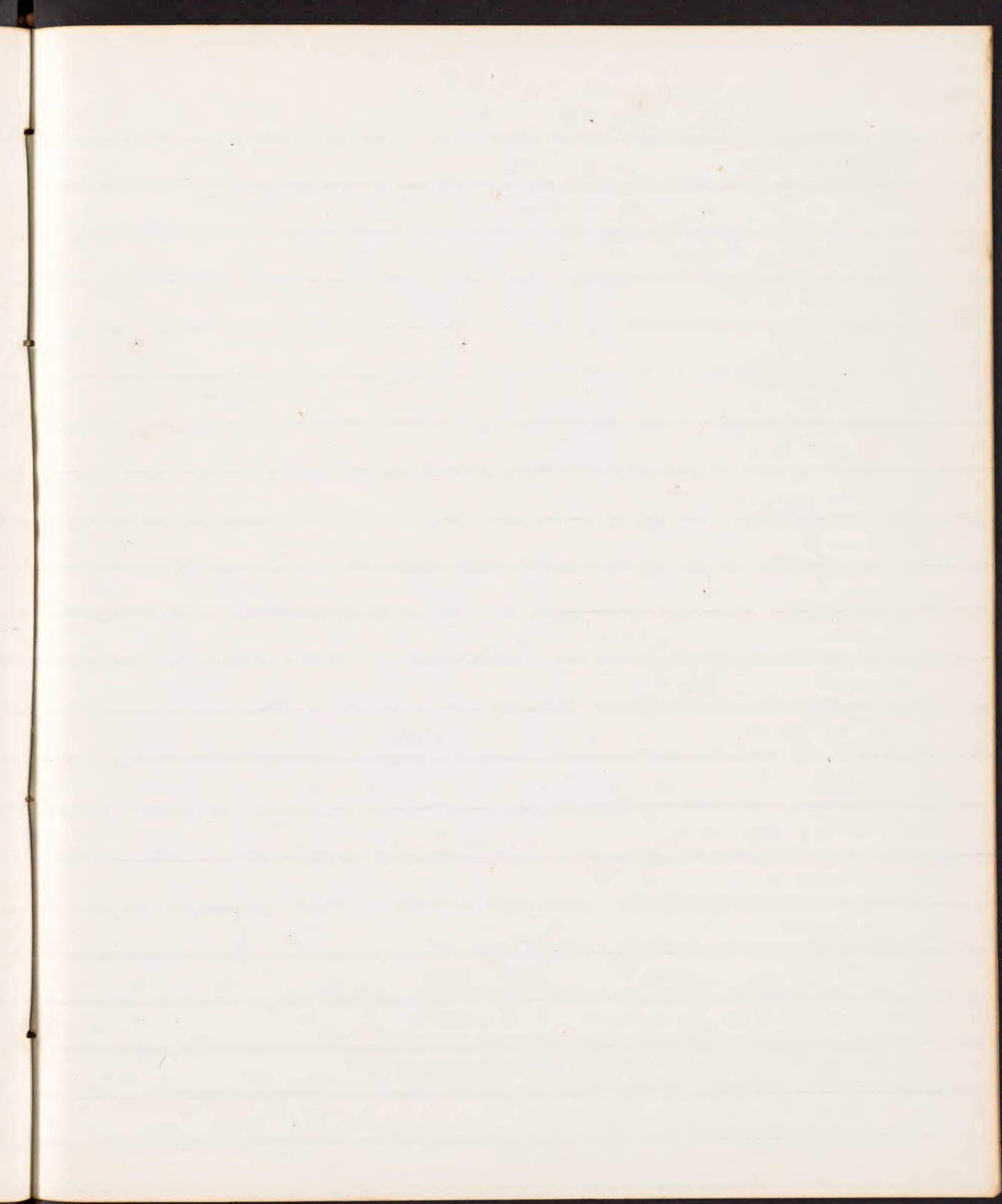


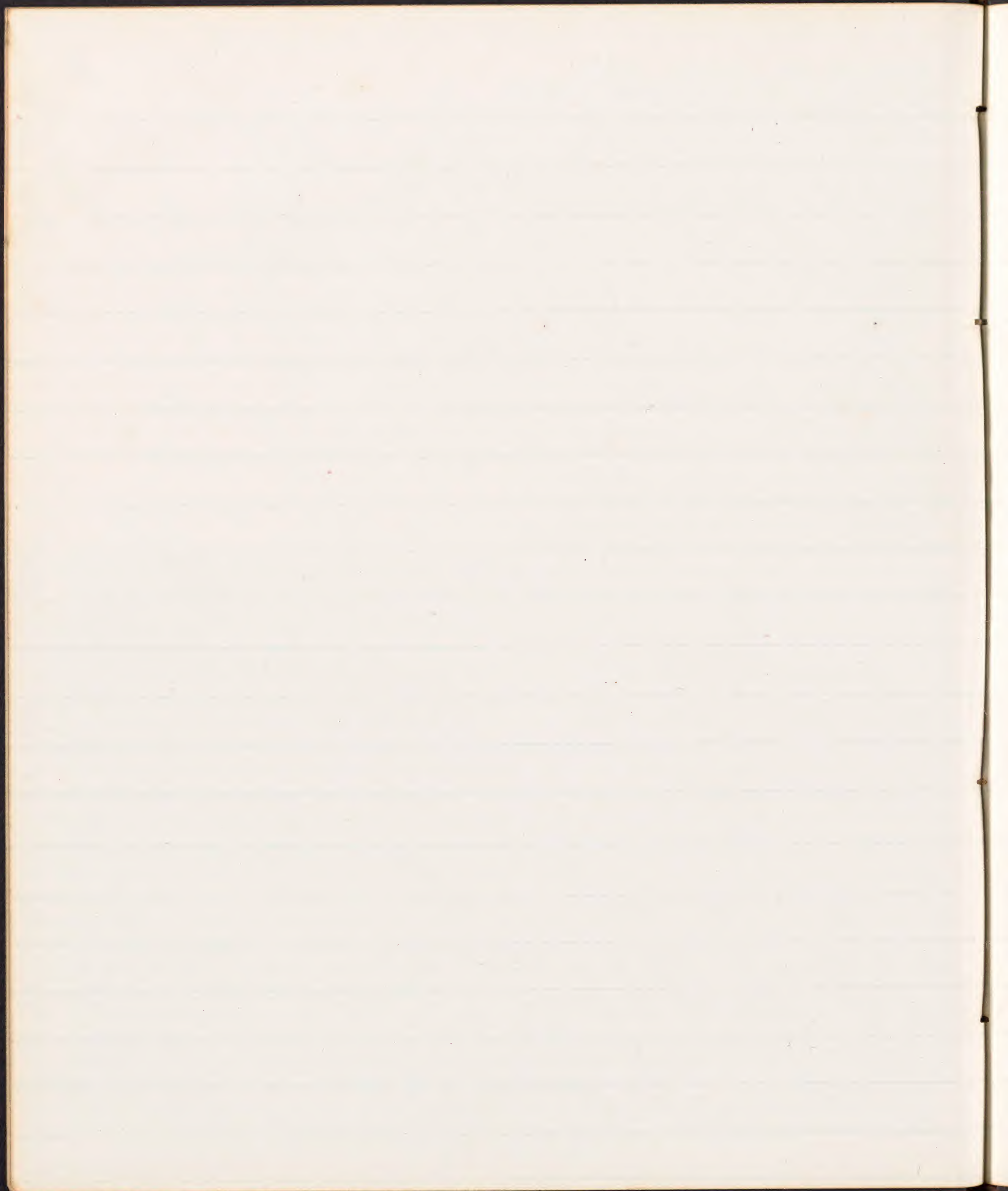


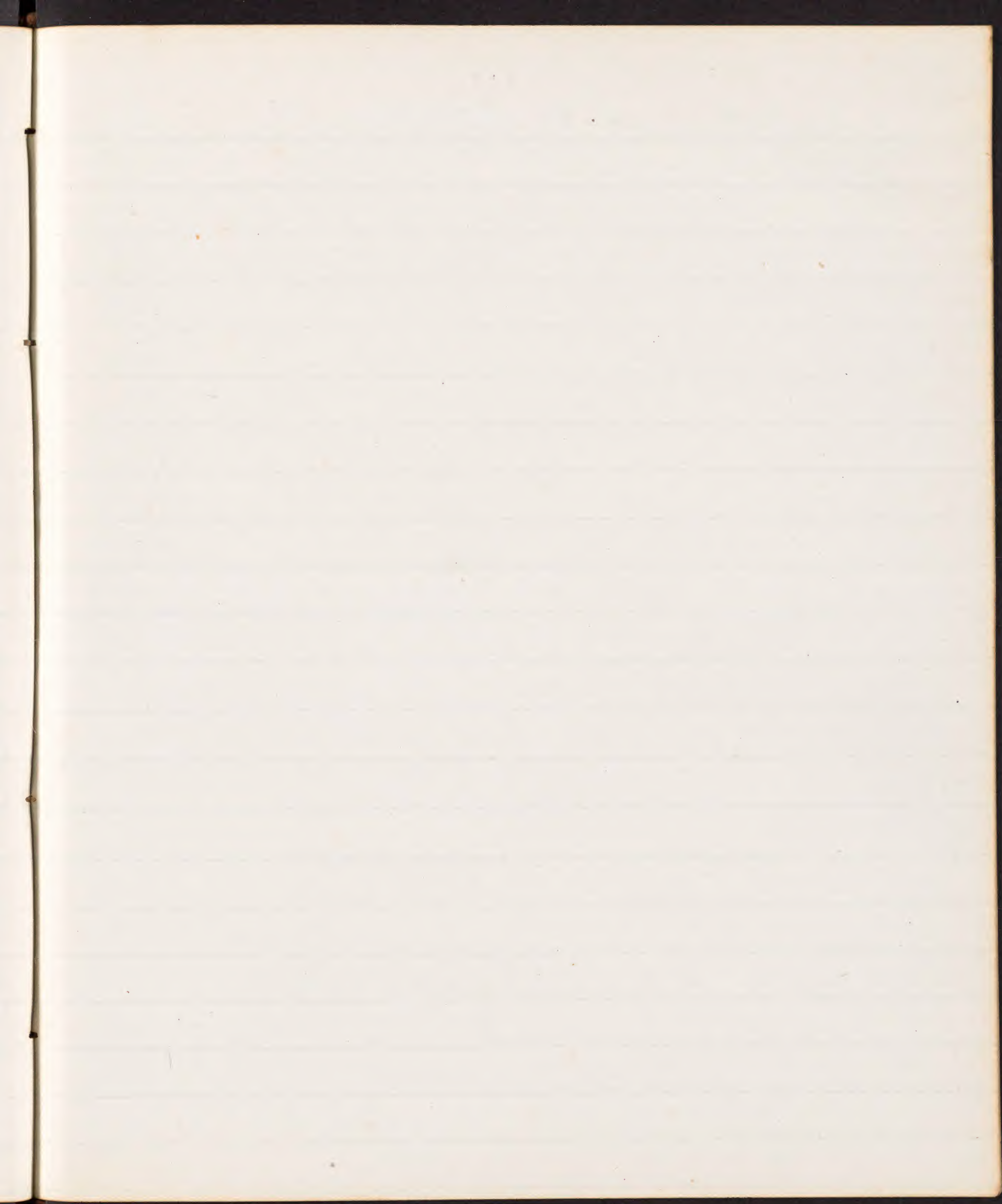


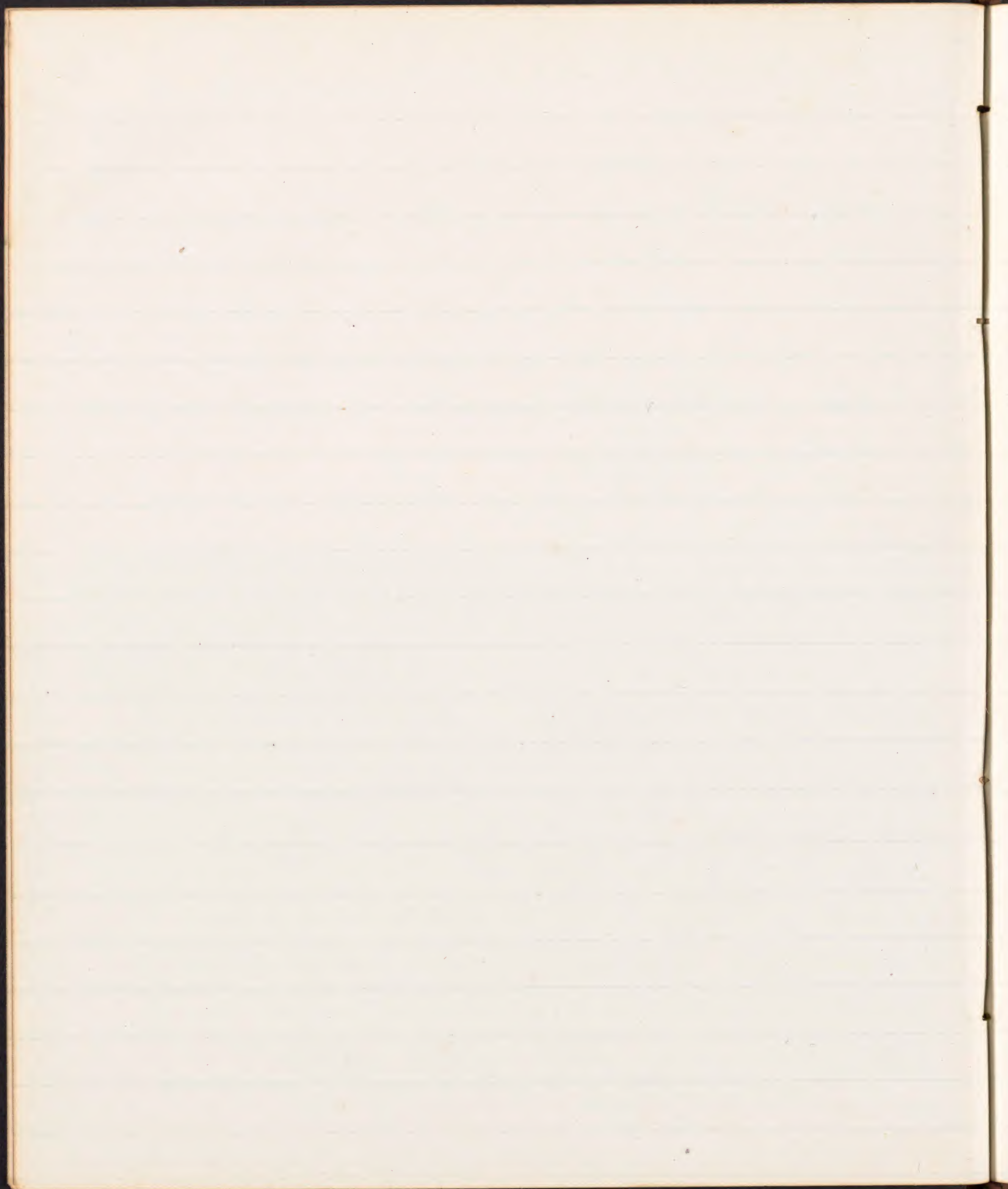


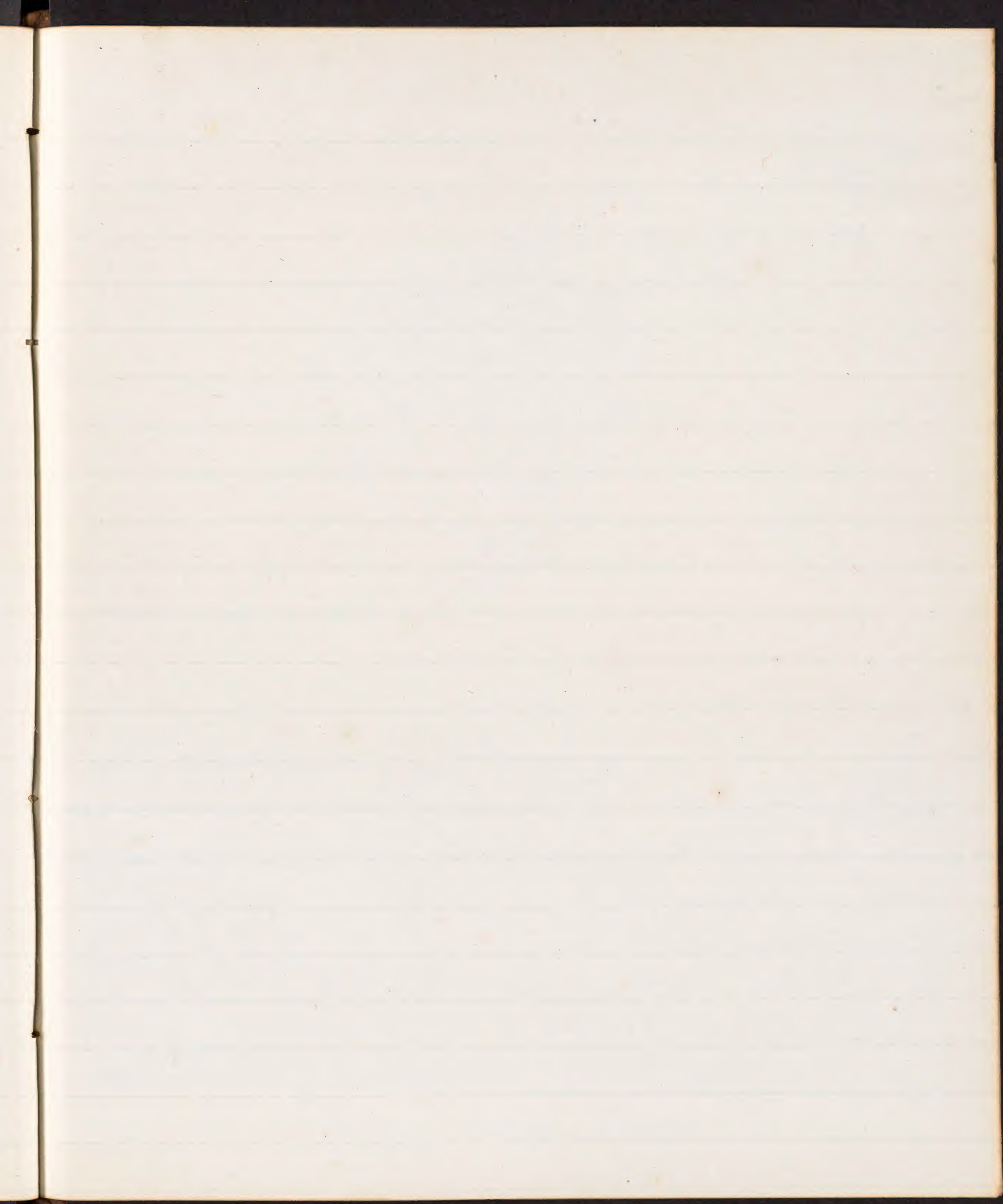


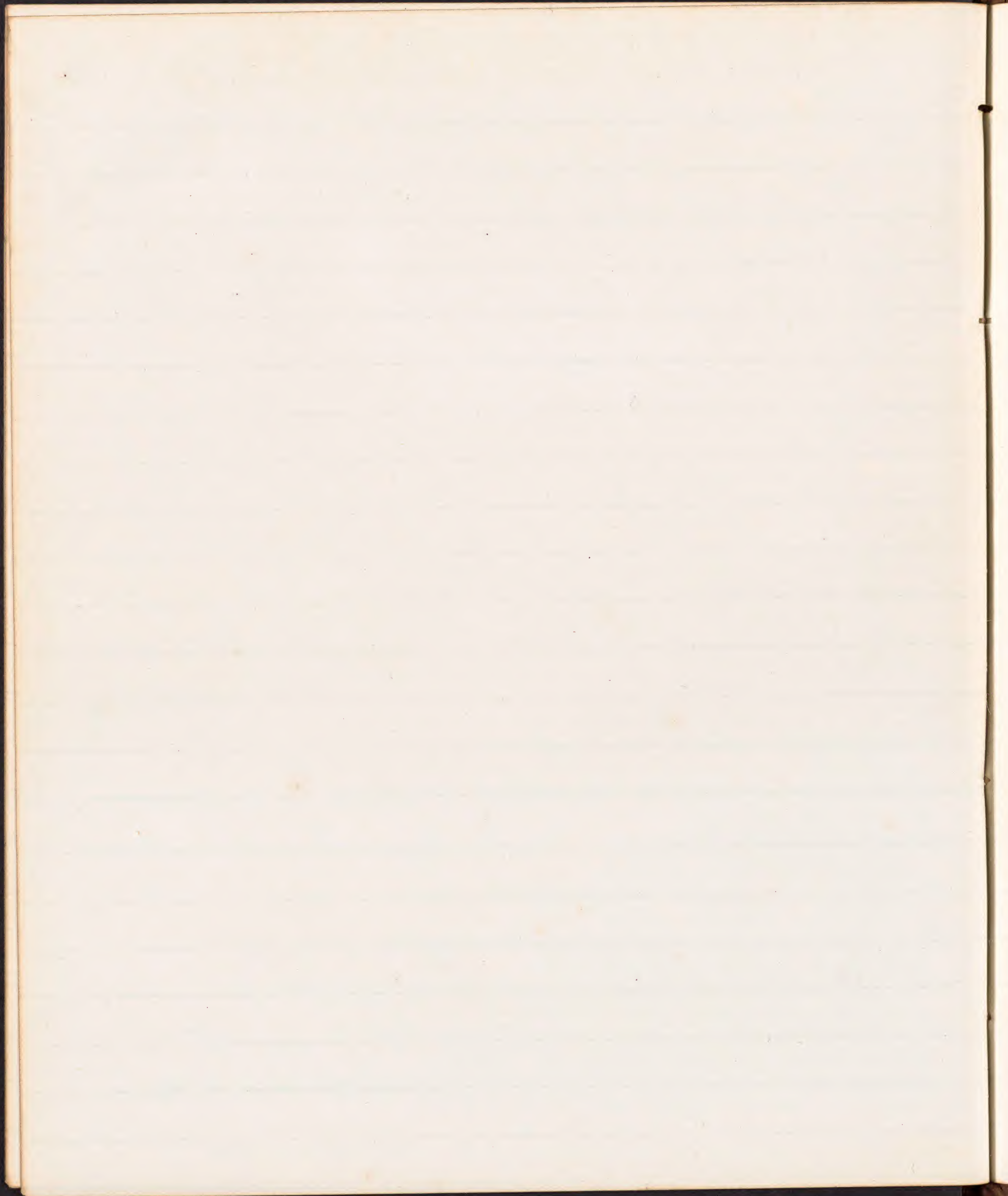


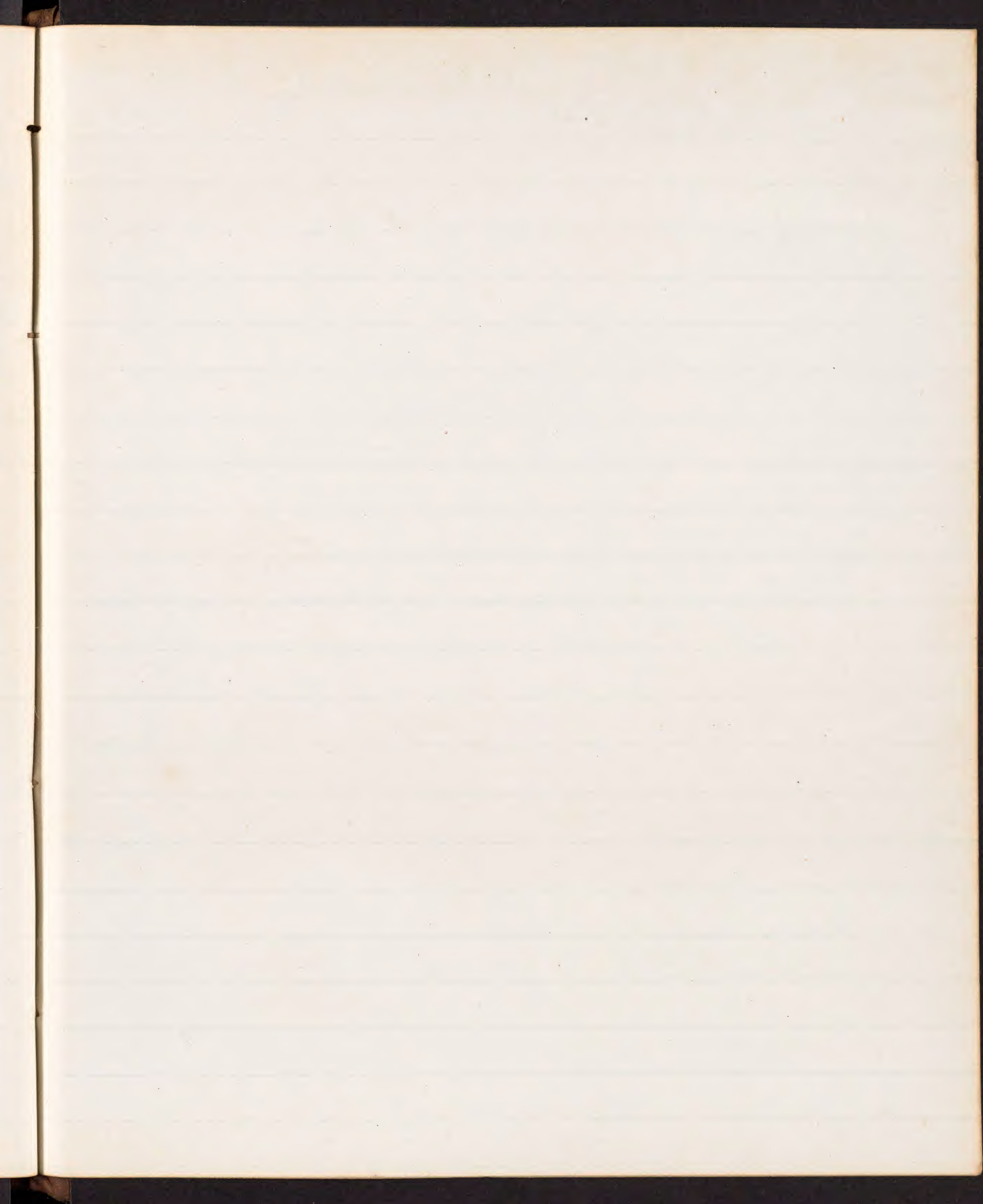


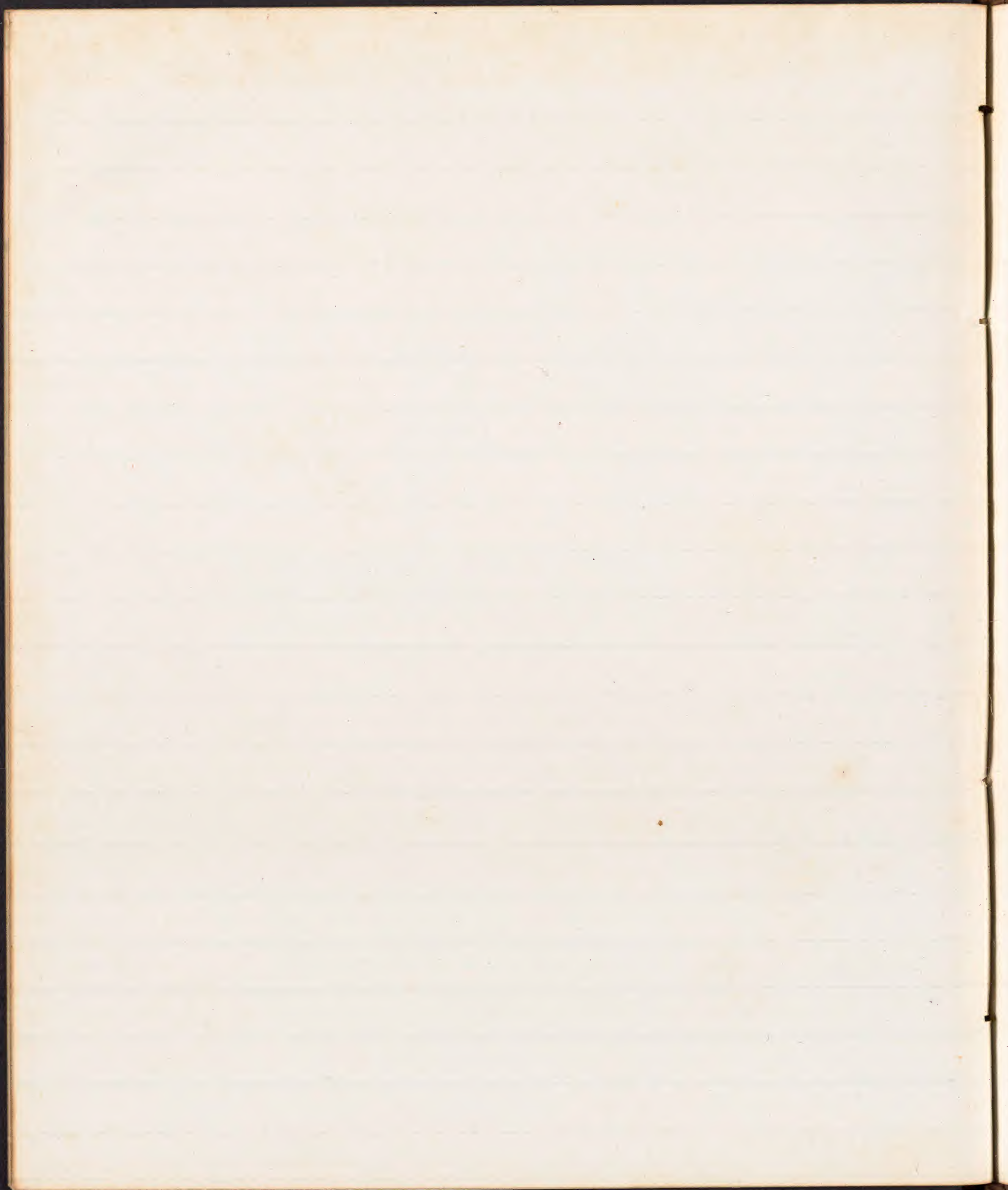


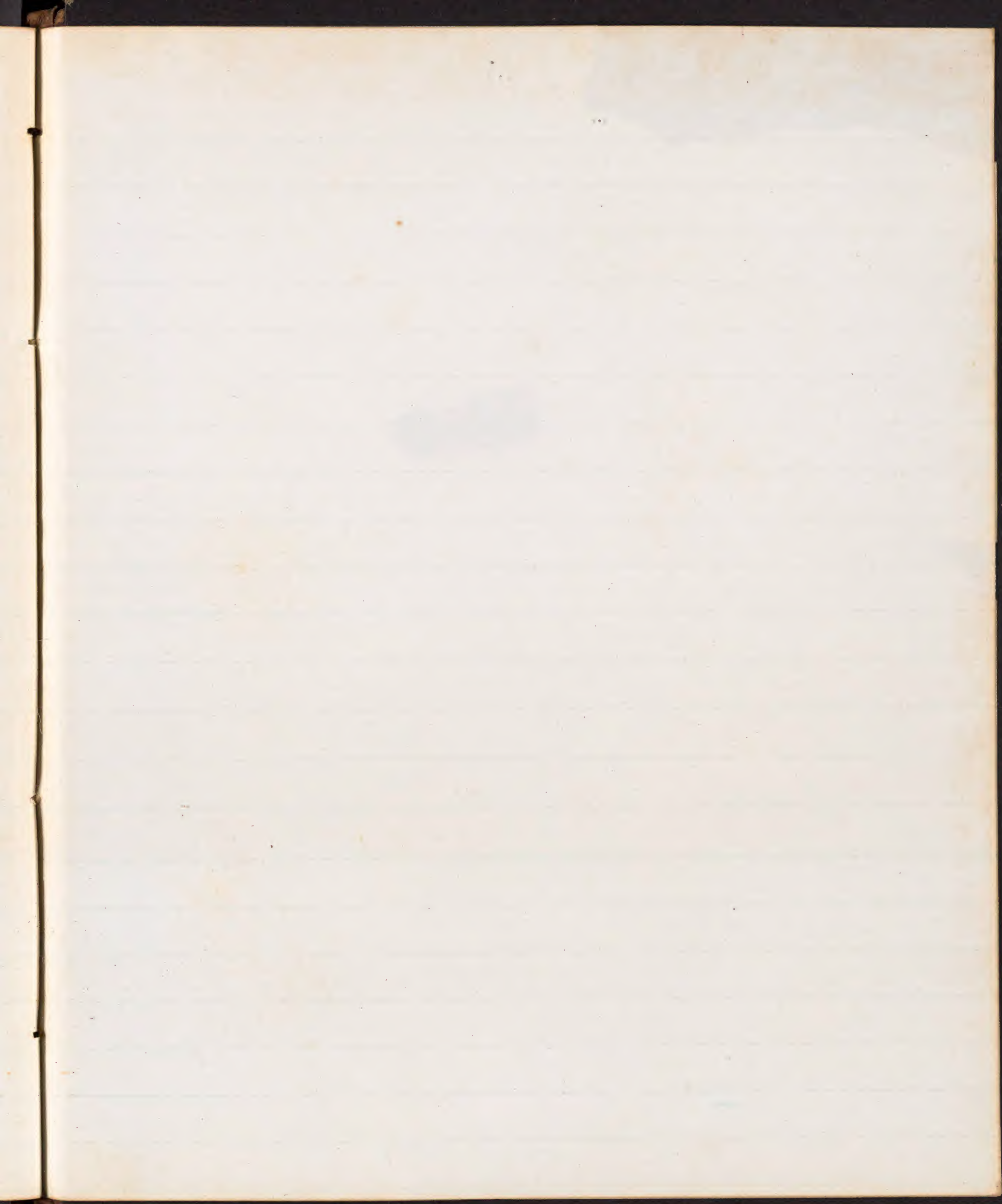








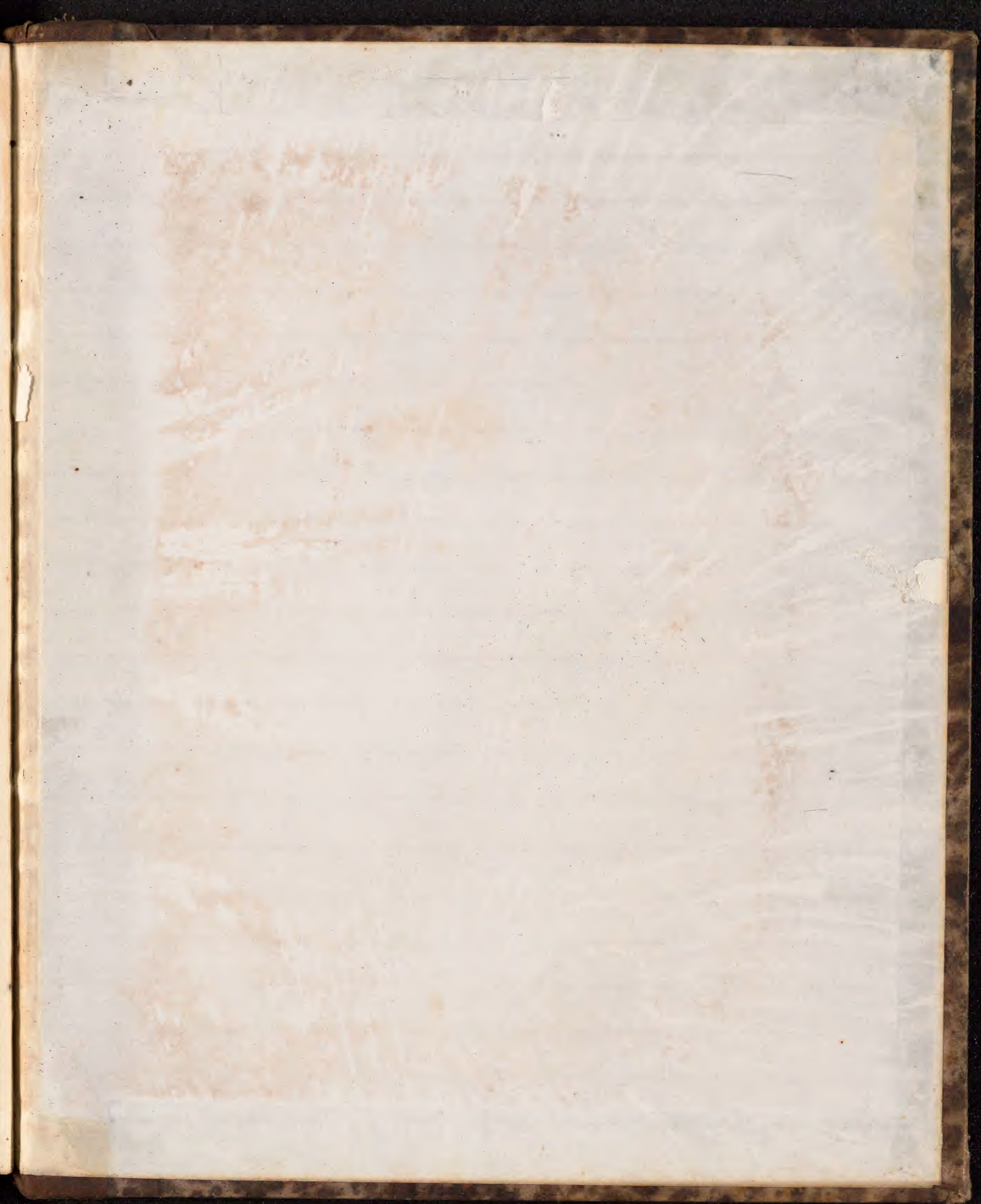












Nomenclature of Diseases

by Joint Committee of Roy. Coll. of

Phys. London

Royal octavo pp. xxiv. 329.
3 shillings

Westerman, P.O. box 2306 N. York

ditto — R. Angus Smith on Desinfectants

and Chlorine — 8vo. pp. vi. 138
5 shillings

England's Great Commons

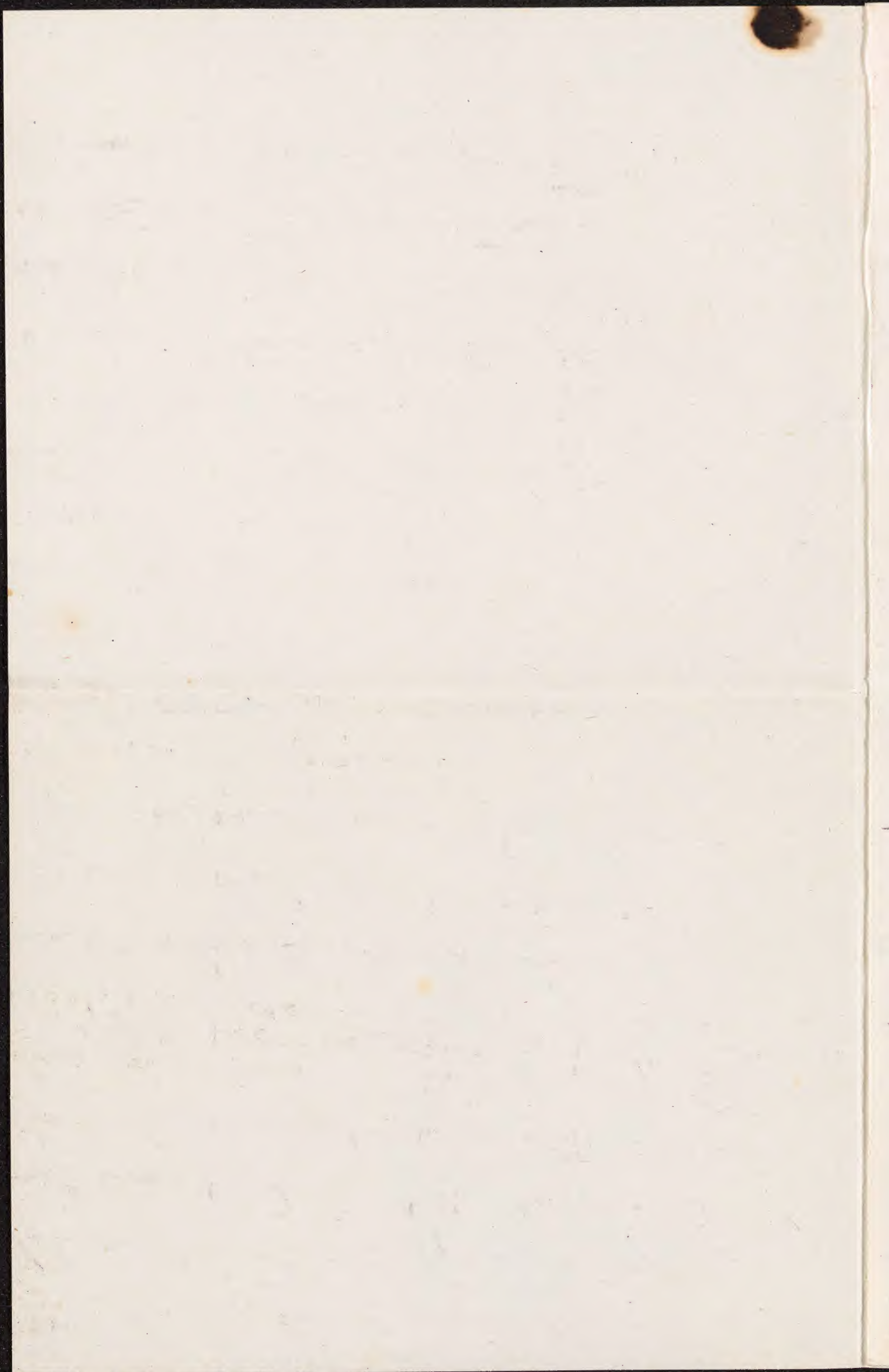
Br. El. D. Es.

Alford's Don & Stary N. T.

Whit Spencer's Psychology

Albion's Arithmetic

Agassiz's species.



Agassiz on the Definition of Species.

(Revue des Cours Scientifiques,
13 février 1869)

"Pour peu qu'on tienne à n'exclure de la définition aucun trait essentiel et à n'y rien faire entrer qui n'ait cette qualité, il importe de reconnaître tout d'abord qu'un des caractères de l'espèce est d'appartenir à une période donnée de l'histoire du globe et d'être dans des rapports définis avec les conditions physiques alors prédominantes, ainsi qu'avec les animaux et les végétaux contemporains. Ces rapports sont nombreux et se montrent :

1° dans la portée géographique naturelle à chaque espèce, aussi bien que dans son aptitude à s'acclimater dans les contrées où elle ne se rencontrerait pas primitivement ; 2° dans les relations qu'elle entretient avec les éléments ambiants, suivant qu'elle habite l'eau ou la terre, les mers profondes, les ruisseaux, &c, &c, &c. 5!

3° dans la dépendance où elle est de (2
tel ou tel aliment pour subsister ;
4° dans la durée de la vie ; 5°
dans le mode d'association des indivi-
dus qui vivent en troupes, en petites so-
ciétés ou isolément ; 6° dans la durée, et le retour de la période de reproduction ;
7° dans les change-
ments subis par les individus durant
l'accroissement, et la périodicité de
ces changements pendant la métamorphose ;
8° dans le mode d'association de ses
représentants avec les autres êtres, mode
qui est plus ou moins intime et consti-
tue chez quelques-uns une association
constante, et chez d'autres le parasi-
tisme ; 9° dans toutes les particulari-
tés, vraiment spécifiques, qui résultent
de la stature définitive, des proportions
des parties, de l'ornementation, de,
et de toutes les variations auxquelles
l'individu peut se prêter."

(2)
The tibia is the chief bone of the
hind leg - one we still find in the
mammals - of all these the
rhinoceros has greatest similarity
to horse - more than the camel is -

There are extinct horses of which
were 2 and even 3 toes (mentioned
in Owen's last bone) the transition
between Rhin & horse is traced in
fossil ~~to~~ specimens -

Rhin has 3 toes - enormous strength
Owen makes distinction
artiodactyle, even toed beasts
perissodactyle, odd toed & quadrupeds
No food from paws from flesh
etc. grass - all hoofed animals
are herbivorous - teeth, lips,
neck all adapted -

As hog hippopotamus are
all artiodactyle - No clavicle
in any ungulates - no power
of rotating fore limb as we -
in ox two rudimentary hoofs
in hog almost on level with the
in hippo, ^{almost equal} large as others -

The Giraffe has 50 vertebrae

48 in Camel 24 (or 29 at largest)
in man length of forelimb
in Camel, are in lengthening
the two middle fingers - neck
very long, very flexible - No trace
of the 1st & 5th toes in hinder
extremity - have no horns -
All other ~~antlers~~ ^{antlers} not horns -
a very base with sheath of horn
Amount of renewal in the fossil
deer of Ireland was enormous
yet grew every year -

XVI.

Difference between even an old bear
as regards the stomach more con-
siderable than Hippo & peccary - the removal
from pentadactyle first of the inner
or little finger disappears, then the
thumb, four fingers, the next & little
finger, and middle finger is left
in the horse - transition from
hoofed to clawed animals
seems now very abrupt, but a
geological species was gradual
Slack now helpless on level ground
but not a monstrous or gaur-like

(3)

very agile on trees, always with back
down - fore limbs much elongated
humerus very long - longer arms
than the radius & ulna
differ from horse by being distinct
and rotating - hand attached &
recesses as in us - last phalanx
of each toe
is changed for a long strong claw -
toes correspond to 2 3 4 of human
foot. has no teeth in anterior
part of jaws - none on premaxillary -

In antelope the skull is modified
to make a sheath for the long horns -
forelimbs very strong, not spread out -

Mole adapted for subterranean -

Have 7 vertebrae in neck, but it
is short and strong - there is a
clavicle, but short and broad -
not long and slender but almost
like a club - humerus almost as
broad as long - two rows of bones
in wrist of 5 in each row - one here
4 in each row - phalanges short
& very strong - Among ^{insects} the mole
cricket has same arrangement for
digging - Bat has teeth, viviparous
not very long but somewhat flexible -
being even more completely adapted

to its use than that of the bird -

Like the type of quadrupeds
skull adapted for voracious
living by large strong bones and
muscles - high processes, and
great cavities (like the fossa in
our own temples - power put
muscles about the neck to shake
it - in the cranium (what is a
membrane^{in us}) is a bone between the
two parts of brain - ^{cerebrum & cerebellum} bones con-
nected - 5-3 vertebrae - clavicle
not as firmly attached as we
ought have expected - humerus
is perforated at the main artery
runs thru it instead of beside it
so as to be protected from pressure
of the muscles - is a thumb (or pollex)
on the fore foot - Kangaroo is
adapted in skeleton - herbivorous -
marsupial - (Australia has
subject to drought) the ungual
extremity is not fitted for
grazing - but the locomotion
however is delegated to hinder
limbs and tail (leaps 20 ft)
and the forelimbs for marsupial func-

(4)
hoses - Opposum of America
has thumb on hind feet only -
20 to 30 yds kangaroo to about
says Owen - 50 vertebrae -
bones of tail large and
strong - Sloths diet foliage -

Quadrumanas have five digits
and a thumb opposable to the
fingers - (a hand is anything
that has one digit opposable to
the others) They approach in
skull and brain to man -

Owen has mentioned that the
cerebrum does not project over
the cerebellum - but Huxley
has shown it ~~is~~ - but the
brain is not but ^{about} ~~as~~ ^{large} ~~as~~ ^{large}
as large -

In spidersnakes no thumb
in true apes, no tail, more than
we - have an intermaxillary
bone - gorilla has 13 ribs -
in some monkeys same number
of teeth as man - Huxley

says that difs between races
of men are as great as between
ape and ^{lowest} men in anatomical
powers - Huxley believes
in the unity of the human
species - -

N 231 - 243 -

Huxley's ^{Ess} On Man's Place in Nature -

Orang & Gibbon ^{washes baby's face} in E Asia
not over 5 ft high shorter -

Chimpanzee ^{affectionate to young + kind}
Gorilla 5 ft W. Africa
big spec 120 lbs - Brigham Young -

In considering this question
we should look up first and
then down (Huxley only looks
down) - the beginning of the answer
to what is man's place is to be
found in Gen. then in N.S. -
Then we may with clear minds
consider how we shall answer ana-
tomically -

Man's lowest capacity of skull
is 62, highest of gorilla 30 -

